[illegible]E BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

[illegible] XLII.] TUESDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2392.

[illegible]RSUANT to on order of His Majesty's [illegible] Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort [illegible]n, in Bengal, on the 30th day of Septem[illegible]4, made in a certain cause (wherein [illegible]VRIGNON is Complainant, and [illegible]R. COLVIN AND CO. are De[illegible] another cause). The Credi[illegible]f JOSEPH BARRETTO, [illegible]RRETTO, Junior, and [illegible]IAN, are at liberty [illegible]come, on or before [illegible]35, before George [illegible]f the said Court [illegible]ective debts [illegible] they shall [illegible]etal order [illegible], on [illegible]er.

[illegible] MATHEMATICAL, [illegible] removal of his School to the house opposite to Eduljee Cursetjee's sons Auction Room, begs leave to acquaint the public that, as the extensive premises he now occupies have been expressly fitted up for his purposes, and afford accommodation for a much larger number of Scholars than his former residence, he has extended the plan of his Seminary, by the addition of a junior class, Native and European.

TERMS.

Native Children—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar	Rs.	10
Do. do. do. with Geography Historic and Scientific studies; English Composition by means of translation from Mahratta and Goozrattee, as well as the usual exercises	"	15
European Children up to 9 years of age	"	7
Do. from 9 to 12	"	10
Do. above 12	"	15
Latin and Greek classics	"	5
Boarders up to 9 years of age, including all "extras"	"	34
Do. from 9 to 12	"	39
Above 2	"	44

FOR SALE— That delightfully situated Retreat, called *Senhôr De Monte*, in excellent repair, the property of Capt[illegible]in HUGHES. Also, a lease of some ground in its neighbourhood, yielding a considerable quantity of grass, and bearing a large number of Brab Trees. For particulars, apply to LEGGETT AND CO.

Bombay, 2d December, 1834.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 3d Inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an Invoice of Buggy and Jockey Whips, a small assortment of Silver Plate, belonging to an Insolvent Estate, consisting of Silver Bowls and Stands, Plates, Dishes, Cruet-stand, Rose Water Bottles, Strainers, Saucepan, Spoons and Forks, Skewers, Muffineers, Hookah apparatus, &c. A variety of Wearing apparel, Plate and Plated Ware, &c., the property of a gentleman, deceased. Surgical Instruments, Cooking Utensils, a small Canteen, Bottled Pale Ale, Claret, &c. &c. &c.

A set of superior carriage Harness, and a few Saddles and Bridles, from Wilson and Son, of Oxford Street, a variety of Household Furniture, Cots, &c. &c.

At Noon—A Grey Arab Saddle Horse, well adapted for Parade purposes. A pair of Grey Persian Carriage Horses, well matched and fast goers—A London built Barouchette, pair of steady Horses and Harness, a serviceable open Chariot, with pair of fast steady brown Horses and Harness, two serviceable London Built Stanhopes and a powerful steady Black Horse 7 years old, fine temper and action—has been used as a Lady's Horse, and as a Charger, height 14 | 3; also a powerful Bay Horse, fit for Saddle or Harness—with any other cattle or carriages, that may offer.

EUROPE CORDAGE

FOR sale—An assortment of Europe Cordage of best Russian Hemp, from 4½ to 1 inch in thickness—at 14 Rupees per cwt. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY most respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has purchased from the Captain of the French Ship lately arrived from Bourdeaux, the following articles, vizt:—

Figured, Watered, and Plain Grosdenaples, for Dresses, Satin, Gauze, Crape, and Crape Leese, of various colours; Ribbon of all descriptions, &c. &c. Ladies' short and long Kid Gloves, Gentleman's Ditto, Children's Toys. Gauze, Crape Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Artificial Flowers, Tulle of all sorts; silk Velvet for Dresses; Silk Bonnets with Trimming, &c. &c. and many other articles which he has exposed for sale at reasonable Terms.

Bombay, Meadow Street, 2d Dec., 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED and ready for sale at the Courier Office.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the next year, shewing, the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robbins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs. 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનઝોરની શરઝારની એલચીનુ ઝંતરાઝટ હાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કેહલ શાફી ઝરનારને શતાઞે તે ઉપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી વીશે પરપોજલો તારીખ ૧ લી જાંનીવારી શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે ❀

એ માલનો જહો કુમેશાંનાં શરેશતા પર મોણ ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાડીની અેવરજ એટલ શરાશરી ઉતરેછે તે દર એેક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાણવી ❀

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી વીનીઝાડવાનો જે શરેશતો કુતો તે ઉપછે ઝાડી નાંખે ઞછે ને બધો જડો એેઝંદર એેઝદમો વધુ કીમત જેઝોઞ ૨ પીઆ ૪૭૫ અંઝે ચારશો પનચોતેરથી ભી અડઝો ભાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરી મુડી મો બાંધી વાંકાણ ઉપર શરેશતા પરમાંણે શરઝારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે ❀

આવતા ડેબરવારી મહીનાંથી અઢાડો ઉપરથી એલચીઓ ઉતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએે મહીનાનીએે બધી રાશ આપેઆમો આવશે ❀

જેનુ પરપોજલ ઝણુલ થશે તે ધણીએે ૩ પીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએેને દીને શરઝારની વખારોમોથી નઈ ઉચકી લઞ જશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ ચુકેગારીમો જશે તથા ઝંતરા ઝટ રદ તથા બાતેલ થશે ❀

નમુનો જેવો કોએે તથા એે વીશે ઝાંઞ પુછવુ કોએેતો કેહલ શાફી ઝરનારને મલેઆથી અથવા પુછેઆથી માલુમ પડશે ❀

જે—ઝાલડીઝોટ

તરાવેનઝોરની શરઝારનો વેપાર ખાતાનો શુમાશતો

શ્રી તરાવેનઝોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ
આલપજ તારીખ ૧૫ મી
શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR SALE—No. 16, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK, for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

SALE by Auction, on Thursday next, the 4th December.—YATES AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Woolens, of different colors; Cochin Hood hides, Cooper's Tools, Carpenter's ditto, a lot of new and second-hand Books, black Hats, and Glassware, 40 Kegs of Bristol Tripe, red and white Herrings, 100 dozen of Beer, 10 cases of pickles, just imported, Buggy and Riding Whips, Kegs of Paint, a quantity of unclaimed lots, &c &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Gray Arab Horse with Buggy and Harness, a Grey Horse with Harness, a Bay Galloway; with any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Meadow Street, 2d December, 1834.

MR. W. E. FOOTT, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR, begs to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the House of Pursootum Banoolly, at the west end of the King's Barracks, near the Bazar, Fort.

A SPACIOUS, Airy, and Commodious Bungalow, situated at Camballa, called the Bee-Hive, lately occupied by Captain J. SWANSON. Apply to MOODY SORABJEE VATCHA GANDY, at his Office, opposite to the Town Major's Office.

Bombay, 1st December, 1834

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Hon'ble Company, C. F HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here in the course of January next, and will be dispatched for the above port in the month of March following, having a Surgeon attached.—Plans of the spacious cabins of this vessel may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 2d December, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE,

THE Ship ANNANDALE, of 338 Tons, J. R. HILL, Commander; has good accommodation for a small number of Passengers, and will sail about the 4th proximo.—Apply to Captain HILL, on board, or at the office of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND CO.

Bombay, 2d Dec., 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander; will sail from hence in all January. Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

Bombay 2d Dec. 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander. This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave on the 10th January, calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Captain CLARKSON at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. where plans of the accommodation may be seen.

FOR LONDON,

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons; JAMES SMITH, Commander, carries a Surgeon, and will sail early in December, calling on the Coast for Passengers. Apply to Captain SMITH, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, and CO.

VACANCIES IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I should wish to know, thro' the medium of your journal, upon what principle of equity or justice, heads of departments under this presidency distribute, in whatever portions they choose, the salaries specially granted by Government for European Clerks high on the list, to natives and others, overlooking at the same time, the claims of persons who have served in the office for years, and thereby depriving them of their just rights? I believe it was a principle acknowledged by the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, and subsequently by Sir John Malcolm (certainly nothing more than a just one,) that whenever vacancies occurred, the next senior on the list at the time—provided of course he was capable of performing the duties—should be advanced to the situation so vacated, and enjoy the salary attached to it; and not, as is now the case, to receive merely the paltry pittance which remains after cramming the office with persons for whose services there exists not the least necessity, and who have no claims whatever to employment. By inserting this, I trust it will be the means of lessening the evil complained of by.

Your's, &c.
29th November, X.

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Bombay Harbour, 29th Nov. 1834.

DEAR SIR.—In taking leave of you, at the end of a very pleasant voyage, we have much pleasure in offering you our sincere thanks, for the great kindness we have received and the liberal attention to our wishes and comforts, which has been at all times conspicuously displayed by yourself, and all your officers whilst on board the "*Marquis of Hastings.*"

May you have a speedy voyage to old England, a happy meeting with your family and friends, and in all kindly feeling, we subscribe ourselves,

Your's very faithfully,

Marianne James	D. C. Graham
Eliza Gaitskill	C. B. James, Major
Georgina Stella Venables	John Bell
Mary A. Eaton	H M. Blake
Margt. Eaton	T. Wingate Henderson
Anna Tracy	Reginald T. Remington
Jane Graham	W. Blenkins
Margt. Worthy	Wm. Henderson
Margt. Blenkins	J. B. Graham
C. Garraway, Lt Col.	J. Worthy.
Robt. Mansfield, Captain	

To CAPT. J. CLARKSON,
The Ship Marquis of Hastings.

Marquis of Hastings.
Bombay Harbour, 29th Nov. 1834.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—There is no circumstance that could have given me greater pleasure at the termination of our voyage, than the receipt of the very handsome letter you have this day sent me.

To do the best in my power towards the comfort and accommodation of my Passengers, I have always considered a duty incumbent upon me, and that I have so far succeeded as to obtain this mark of your approbation, is highly gratifying to my feelings, and will not easily be forgotten.

With best wishes for your future health and happiness,

I remain, &c.
JOHN CLARKSON.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Passengers, Ship Marquis of Hastings.

RESIDENT AT TRAVANCORE.

To LIEUT. COLONEL E. CADOGAN,
48th Regt. Madras Native Infantry late acting Rresident in Travancore & Cochin.

DEAR SIR.—We, the European Community of Travancore and Cochin, who have had the pleasure of enjoying your society during the period of your administration as British Resident in these Provinces, now nearly five years, cannot permit you to leave us without tendering to you expression of our unfeigned regret at the near prospect of separation, and conveying the assurance of our regard and esteem for your public and private character.---

And now that every personal consideration is emerged in these feelings--in testimony of their sincerity we solicit your acceptance of a piece of Plate which will be presented to you on your arrival in England.

With anxious wishes for the early and complete restoration of your health, and a happy meeting with all dear to you at Home,

Believe us to be,
Your sincure friends,

A. Cooke	R. Oliphant
M. Daly	D. L Arnott
J. Ladd	S. Bayly
E. Pereira	O. Reynolds
W. H. Welch	W Halpin
G. Jobbling	P. Poole
H. W Watts	W. Huxham
L. A. Rise	T. Brown
H. Johnson	D D Sting
G. A. Smith	W. Sheridan
J. Caldecott	H. W. Daly
W. Anderson	G. Faris

DEAR GENTLEMEN.---I cannot sufficiently thank you for your very kind and flattering letter, nor adequately express the sense of pride and satisfaction which I experienced on receiving it.

To the period of my employment in Travanoce and Cochin, I shall ever look back with feelings of the most gratifying nature, associated as it must always be, with the recollection of those whose character I so highly value, and for whose future welfare in life I can never cease to entertain a most lively interest.

The handsome Testimonial with which you kindly intend to honor me I shall receive with heartfelt pleasure, and preserve as no common tribute of remembrance, from friends with whom I have passed some of the happiest hours of my protracted service in this country.

With my warmest and best wishes,
I remain, &c.
(Signed) E. CADOGAN.

Travancore, 11*th Nov.* 1834

To Colonels COOKE and DALY, and other Members of the European community of Travancore and Cochin.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major Hammond, 3d Lt. Cavalry.
Capt. George Macan, Staff, from Hursole.
Colonel Russell Artillery, from Poonah.
Lieut. Stockley, 7th Regt. N. I. from Rajpeepla.
Ensign and Qr. Mr. J. R. Keiley, 20th Regt. N. I., from Rajcote
Capt S. Robson, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. Woodward, do. do.
Capt. Cracklow, 22d Regt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.
Lieut. Charles Rooke, do, from do.
Lieut Colonel J. G. Griffith, Ordnance Dept from Poonah.
Colonel Goodfellow, Engineers, from do.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. G. Macan, Staff, to Belgaum.
Ensign Henry Vincent, 10th N. I. to do.
Colonel Willis, 15th Regt. N. I. to Nugger.
Lieut. H. Giberne, Artillery, to Poonah.
Capt S. C. Parr, M. Battn. to Tannah.
Major W. D. Robertson, 8th Regt, to do.
Capt. Burnett, B. E. Regt. to do.
Capt. C. Denton, 24th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Ensign Minster, 11th Regt. do. to Panwell.
Assist. Surg. W. B. Taylor, 3d N. I. to Nugger.
2d. Lieut. E. Baynes, Artillery.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29th—Ship Cleveland, William Morley, master from Calcutta 26th October.

"Do—Ship Marquis of Hastings, John Clarkson, Master, from London. Portsmouth 13th July, and Cape 29th Sept.

Passengers.—Mrs. James, Mrs. Worthy, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Tracey, Mrs. Gaitskill, Mrs. Blenkins, Miss. Venables, Miss. Eaton, Miss. Margaret Eaton, Colonel C. Garraway, Major C. B. James, Major Robert Mansfield, Capt. J. Worthy, 11th N. I. Mr. J. B. Graham, Lieut. D Graham, 19th N. I. Lieut. W. B. Blenkins, 6th Regt. Mr. Thomas, W. Henderson, Mr. R. F. Remington, Mr. William Henderson, Mr. John

Bell, Mr. H. M. Blake, (cadet) Master Geo. James, Master Geo. Graham, 2 European Women, 2 Native Woman, and 8 Native Men.

Dec. 1st—Ship Lady Raffles, Robert Pollock, Master, from London, and Portsmouth 12th August 1834.

Passengers.—Doctor and Mrs. Grey, Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Ross, Lieut. Chichester, H. Artillery, and 2 European Female Servants.

DEPARTURES.—None since our last.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
Do. STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOP OF WAR.—Coote.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Gilmore, Hero of Malown, Dauntless, Malabar, Elizabeth, Annandale, Drongan Duke of Roxburgh, Swallow, William Nicol, Cleveland, Marquis of Hastings and Lady Raffles.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ann, and Fattel Raymon.
ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon Candabux and Nassareth Shaw.
FRENCH.—Brig Buffon, and Theodore Eugene.

THE COURIER

TUESDAY, 2d DECEMBER, 1834.

The *Lady Raffles* arrived yesterday, having left London the 4th, and Portsmouth the 12th. of August.—By her we have received London journals up to the 9th August, and have been favored with Portsmouth papers of two days later date. The news which these afford, though in some measure anticipated by the Russian papers from which we published our last extra, is nevertheless of considerable interest. Having but little time, however, to do more than look through it, we must refer our readers to a general notice of the principal events of interest, up to the latest dates, published below from the *Spectator*. We have merely to add that little further has appeared with respect to the recent changes in the cabinet, than what our readers already know; but it will be observed that intrigues are said to be on foot to produce a further change in that body. An article in the *Times*—a sort of declaration of war against Lord Brougham—which we publish to-day, affords curious matter for speculation on this subject, and displays the administration of Lord Melbourne in a very different light from that in which it has hitherto been regarded. Judging from it, there would seem to be no possibility of the administration remaining very long on its present footing, and that the only question is, whether Lord Brougham and his party shall obtain the ascendency they seek, or retire from the cabinet. No change, however, can well be expected for some months, as Parliament was to be prorogued on the 16th of August, and one of the principal causes of a division among ministers would thus be avoided.

With regard to the Governor-Generalship of India, it will be seen that accounts of Lord Bentinck's illness had reached England, and that Lord Munster was still spoken of as a candidate for the appointment.

The Parliamentary Committee on Steam Communication with India have presented their report; but we have not been able as yet to obtain a copy of it. It would appear, however, that it was highly favorable to the project; as upon its recommendation, Mr. Charles Grant moved for the appropriation of £20,000 to assist in procuring a survey of the Euphrates, and obtained the sanction of the House of Commons for it. A report of his speech on the occasion will be found below.—We may now, we think, look upon the question of steam navigation with this country as settled.—The course pursued at home is not perhaps the best that could have been adopted; for it must lead to considerable delay and unnecessary expense: but it is upon the whole as satisfactory as we could well expect under existing circumstances.

We observe by the *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 11th August, that Sir B. Capel, hoisted his flag on board the *Winchester* a day or two before, and was expected to sail in a few weeks for this country. The *Rose* sloop was to sail in a few days with despatches, and is to form part of the squadron under the new admiral.

For a list of the passengers by the *Raffles*, we must refer our readers to our shipping report. The following are the passengers by the *Buckinghamshire*, which was to sail positively on the 1st of September:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Grant and family; Major and Mrs. Spiller; Major and Mrs. Miller; Dr. and Mrs. Stewart; 2 Misses Maynes; Miss Morse, Miss Anderson; Miss Ralph; Mrs. Savary; Lieut Holl; Capt. Lloyd; Lieut. Thornbury, Lieut. Taylor; Lieut. Massi; Miss Gray, and another young Lady; Dr. and Mrs Hardy; Mr. Tweedale, and Dr. Bird.

The only ships from this port which had arrived in England since the last accounts, were the *Egyptian* and the *Severn*.

H. M. S. *Andromache*, which arrived at Madras on the 19th ult. from China, brings accounts of the death of Lord Napier, and the re-opening of the trade at Canton. Further particulars of these events will be found in some extracts from the *Madras Herald* published below. We have only to add that, according to private letters, the resistance on the part of the Chinese, when the *Andromache* and *Imogene* passed the Bocca Tigris, was much greater than would appear from the *Canton Register*; for it is stated in them that these vessels were repeatedly fired upon by the Chinese forts, and had two men killed and several wounded; and that it was not until 400 shot were fired in return that the forts were silenced. We learn also that, upon an attempt being made by the captains of several ships who were at Macao to reach their vessels—which were lying at Whampoa—the forts opened upon the boats they were in, and forced them to return.—With regard to the death of Lord Napier, the letters from Canton express but one feeling—that of deep regret at the occurrence.—His Lordship seems, during the short and very difficult period of his residence in China, to have inspired a general feeling of respect and confidence by his measures; and his loss is looked upon as a serious misfortune to the British interests in that country. Had he lived, there is no doubt our relations with the Chinese would have been placed on a better and more honorable footing by the firm and decisive course he was disposed to pursue; while, as it is, the authorities at Canton have carried their point, and a settlement of the question at issue with them is rendered more distant than ever.

CHINA.

A file of the Canton Register, extending from the 5th August to the 7th October, has just been placed in our hands, but at too late an hour for extracts. We deeply grieve to has to announce the decease of Lord Napier, which sad event is thu communicated in a *Canton Register Extraordinary* of the 13th October:—

"Died, at Macao, at half past 10 o'clock on the night of Saturday the 11th of October, the Right Honorable WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER, of Merchiston, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Captain R. N. and His Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China. His Lordship expired of a lingering illness brought on by the arduous performance of his duties at Canton, aggravated by the treatment recieved from the Chinese Government when on his passage, in a sick state to Macao.

His Lordship was born on the 13th of October 1786, and would this day have completed his 48th year.

Macao, 15*th October*, 1834.—Lord Napier's funeral took place this day at 11 A. M., attended by the Governor, and all the Civil, Naval, and Military Officers, Portuguese and English."

A hasty survey of the file before us shews that the Trade was in the first place stopped by the Hong Merchants on their own responsibility, and not by the Viceroy till the 2d Sept.: after which time all Chinese Servants were directed to leave the Superintendents' house, orders given that no provisions should be supplied, and communication impeded between the Shipping and Canton. The *Imogene* and *Andromache* passed the Bogue on the 7th September, and had a little skirmish with the Forts in beating through "The Tiger's Mouth." On the 7th of September the house of Whiteman and Co. addressed a petition to the Hoppo, requesting the re-opening of the trade. In reply it was stated that this should take place on Lord Napier's proceeding to Macao. Under this circumstance Lord Napier informed the Merchants on the 15th that, finding his endeavours to induce a more becoming line of conduct in the Viceroy useless, he would not obstruct their trade; but take his departure. This letter was laid before the Hong Merchants, and induced a long correspondence, when on the 18th, His Lordship's Surgeon prohibited his further attention to business owing to his infirm state of health; and had arrangements made with the hong merchants for his immediately quitting Canton. His Lordship and suite left accordingly in two chop boats on the 21st. All the foreign trade, except the English was re-opened on the 23d and, the English on the 27th September. Lord NAPIER did not reach Macao till the morning of the 26th having been wilfully detained an unnecessary time on the voyage; and though suffering severely under fever, having been treated with wanton cruelty on the passage by parties dinning into his ears the most horrid noises of gongs, crackers, &c. To this may his speedy death be attributed: and we observe with regret that through all his eventful correspondence and controversy he was left alone at Canton, the other Superintendents and the Secretary remaining absent from the place. As relates to the expedition its failure is complete, and the star of the celestials in the ascendant.

To this we now add such extracts as may throw light upon the posture of affairs in China, and shall complete the chain of events in our Saturday's issue.

CANTON REGISTER, *August* 19.

We request the serious attention of our Canton readers to the important and friendly advice so feelingly and eloquently impressed upon them by Lord Napier at the general meeting on the 19th instant. It has not been in our power to do justice to Lord Napier's speech Whilst his lordship was pouring forth his sincere wishes and recommendations—quoting the deep concern that our gracious king his manifested in the happiness and prosperity of his subjects in this distant land—perhaps every man present felt inclined to turn round to his neighbour and exclaim, "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity!"

Let us hope this feeling will not evaporate, nor this healthy tone of mind again be jarred.

The advantages of unanimity—of the interchange of good offices and opinions,—are so obvious, in all societies, and in all places, that it is astonishing men of sense ever allow them to be interrupted. How important to the interests of their constituents a friendly feeling and a union of talent amongst the British merchants in Canton is at the present time it is needless for us further to enforce.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a general meeting of British subjects, convened on the morning of the 16th instant by circular notice from the secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and held at 11 o'clock on that day in the Hall of the British Consulate. Lord Napier, after apologising in the first place for the shortness of the notice for assembling the British inhabitants together, and for detaining them a little time, which he had done on account of the flood, thinking that some would not be able to arrive at the appointed hour, and remarking that the flood seemed almost to have conspired with the Government to prevent the meeting, but that before it was over he hoped our position would be stronger; proceeded to say that he had requested this meeting in consequence of his having received from Mr. Morrison, the chinese secretary and interpreter, a translation of a letter from the hong to the British merchants, with the contents of which he supposed they were already acquainted, but he would, however, read it. Here his Lordship read the following letter.

From the Hong Merchants to Messrs. Jardine, Dent, and others, 15th of August. 1834.

A respectul notification—On the 9th (13th of August.) We received your answer, stating that the copies, which we had respectfully made and sent to you, of four orders from his excellency the governor, had been offered to your honorable officer, but he had refused to receive them. We find on examination that the great commands of his excellency the governor have all been enacted in accordance with the established laws of the celestial empire.—Now your honorable officer has come to Canton to examine and have superintendence of the affairs of merchant vessels of your honorable country:—but having come to the dominions of the celestial empire, he certainly should obey with trembling awe the laws and rules of the celestial empire,—just as persons of another country going to your honorable country, must also obey the regulations of your honorable country.

Now the refusal to receive the governmental orders is disobedience to the laws of the celestial empire.—We are official merchants, and in all public affairs must entirely and implicity obey and act up to the established laws.—Since now your honourable officer will not act in obedience to the established laws, we dare not hold commercial intercourse with the gentlemen of your honorable nation, and can only detail the circumstances in a full report to the great officers, that they may put a stop to buying and selling.

For this special purpose we write, we pray you to return an answer.—This is what we have to impose on you.—With compliments, &c.

(The names of eleven hong merchants are subscribed.)

His Lordship continued, that he had two propositions to sumbit to the meeting; firstly, that the receipt of the hong merchants' letter should be acknowledged by the British merchants; 2dly, that a chamber of commerce should be established in Canton, with a committee, some of whom were to be Parsees, and a secretary. His Lordship proceeded to observe that he had heard with great pain that a difference of opinion and ill-feeling existed, having their source in what was, by some, considered a delay on the part of the gentleman, who first received on the 11th instant the viceroy's four letters to the hong merchants, in sending translations of those letters round for general perusal; respecting those letters and their delivery, he felt bound, in common candour to that gentleman, Mr. Jardine, to say a few words. His Lordship said that Mr. Jardine, had occasion to see him on business, when he (Mr. Jardine) stated that four edicts had been received. In the course of conversation his Lordship remarked that although he did not receive the edicts it would be as well to have copies of them to send home to his sovereign. And his Lordship further said, that if making these copies occasioned any delay, that delay ought to be attributed to himself; and as to the advice which his lordship had given on the 11th instant, respecting the receipt of letters from the hong merchants, that advice had been unanimously approved and adopted by the British merchants themselves.—His Lordship then again referred to the establishment of a chamber of commerce, in order that the affairs and interests of British merchants might be put into a course of regular management, and a proper channel of communication be opened with himself and with the hong merchants on all points connected with those interests. His lordship observed he was happy to hear there was a gentleman present who, from the knowledge he possessed would be able to point out the proper course of proceeding on the occasion. His lordship then observed there remained a very painful subject for him to notice, but however painful, it, was, nevertheless, his duty to notice it. He had heard of it since his arrival—and he heard of it before his arrival—he had heard of it in England; his instructions alluded to it; even the benevolent heart of our gracious king had been moved to notice it; this was the dissensions and animosity that existed in the British mercantile community of Canton. His Lordship observed he was directed to exhort them all to concord. Here his Lordship read the following paragraph from his instructions.

EXTRACT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

"We do require and enjoin you to watch over and protect the Interest of our subjects resident at and resorting to the Empire of China for the purposes of Trade; and to afford to them all such advice, information and assistance as it may be in your power to give, with a view to the safe and successful conduct of their commercial transactions;—and to the utmost of your ability to protect them in the peaceable prosecutions of all lawful enterprises;—and by the exertion of your utmost influence and authority, to adjust by arbitration or persuasion—all disputes which our subjects may be there engaged with one another."

His lordship feelingly lamented that such dissensions should exist, and the British subjects in Canton not live in their own homes in respect and quietness, and enjoy and improve their present advantages. They were formerly, in some degree, subject to the E. I. Company, but now they stood upon that independent ground which had been the object of their cherished hopes; these hopes had been realized: this independent ground had been attained: and the proper use of it now remained with themselves. He begged for the sake of H. M. good intention towards them—for their own sakes—and also for a light feeling on behalf of himself and his present position, that all disagreements should be arranged and cordiality be the feeling amongst the British merchants in Canton, as their own interests would undoubtedly, be best promoted by union and good fellowship; for himself, his lordship continued, he could only say he was always ready at all hours, night or day, to attend to all, either in personal conference, or by written communications. His instructions were to watch over and protect their interest; he was wholly and totally impartial, and he despised with the utmost venom his breast was capable of feeling that man who indulged the thought that he could be biased by any party spirit. His lordship then said he had never thought for one moment affairs would proceed as quietly in Canton as heretofore. But he trusted [redacted] merchants) wrote home to their [redacted] not have to say he had refused any [redacted] or been regardless of their interests.

"Gentlemen" said his lordship, "[redacted] will return to her former anchorage." [redacted] ship then stated he had conferred with [redacted] Chads, who had readily come into his [redacted] that the Andromache should proceed to [redacted] cruize for about a week, and then return to [redacted] pe; and Captain Chads had promised, in the [redacted] of falling in with H. M. S. Imogene, he [redacted] communicate to Captain Blackwood, his [redacted] officer, the wishes of his lordship. It [redacted] lordship's object, by the sailing of th[redacted] to feel the pulse of the Chine[redacted] ject had been attained. Their [redacted] come more manifest and ab[redacted] is already, or about to be[redacted] observed, "and of co[redacted] it is because I will n[redacted] continued to say, t[redacted] rant of the return[redacted] rival of the [redacted] of these two [redacted] and hong-[redacted] formed th[redacted] exhibi[redacted] Chines[redacted] their s[redacted] H. M.[redacted] if thei[redacted] they s[redacted] his lordship conceived the local government would speedily alter its proceedings; that however, remained to be proved. It only rested for his lordship again to recommend the formation of a chamber of commerce, and he read the following plan for its formation.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE MERCHANTS.

1. The Merchants to hold a general meeting here this day at 1 o'clock for the purpose of forming themselves into a chamber of commerce.
2. To ballot for a Committee of whom, are to be Parsees.
3. Committee when chosen to appoint a secretary by majority of votes, either from their own body, or from the general body of the merchants.
4. If the secretary is chosen from the Committee, another Committee man to be chosen by ballot
5. Answer to be given by the general meeting to to the letter of the hong merchants of yesterday.
6. The Committee to meet and draw up general regulations: namely;
1. For management of general business.
2. For correspondence with the Superintendents.
3. For correspondence with the hong merchants.
7. These regulations to be laid before a general meeting for their approval as soon as possible.
8. The first committee to continue on trial for weeks.

N. B—When the committee are at leisure the Superintendents will confer with them as to accommodation.

(Signed) NAPIER.

Canton, August 16. 1834.

His Lordship then said that the hall of this house should be at all times at the service of the Chamber of Commerce, if required. He had heard that there was a subscription reading room in Canton, and perhaps the Chamber would rather meet there; but whether they met in that room or this hall, he recommended that they immediately procure writing desks, &c. with locks and keys in charge of their secretary, to be kept in their place of meeting.

A few rambling desultory observations were made by various persons, when his lordship had finished speaking, which his lordship checked, as they tended apparently to no good result—nor the establishment of that harmony which his lordship had so much at heart, and had so strongly recommended. His Lordship having left the chair, recommended Mr. Fox, as a proper person to preside at the meeting of the merchants; that gentleman, therefore, with the general consent took the chair, and the meeting proceeded to pass the following resolutions:—

At a meeting of the British Merchants of Canton held this day in the Hall of H. M. Superintendents, Mr. Fox, in the Chair, it was.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Dent and carried unanimously.—That the letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants of Canton, intimating the possible stoppage of the trade should be at once acknowledged by informing them that as it refers to official matters, over which we have no control, we could not notice it.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Whiteman, and carried unanimously;—That in accordance with the suggestions of Lord Napier regarding the establishment of a chamber of commerce, Mr. Goddard be requested to draw out a scheme for the formation of the same, and when ready, to submit it to a public meeting;—and that Mr. Boyd be requested to act as secretary in the interim.

(Signed) THOS. FOY, Chairman,
WM. SPROTT BOYD,
Secy. Pro temp.

Canton, 16th August, 1834.

ANSWER
To the Hong Merchants.

GENTLEMEN,

We have received your letter of the 15th instant, and as it contains official matter over which we have no control, the communication cannot be noticed beyond a mere acknowledgment thereof.

(Signed as the letter of 11th August.)

Before the meeting adjourned there was a conversation amongst the merchants on certain parts of Lord Napier's speech; and there was a general feeling extent of the propriety of attending to his Lordship's strenuous recommendations; the meeting separated with the declared intention of acting with unanimity on all future occasions.

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[illegible] invitation of the hong merchants [illegible] merchants to meet the whole hong [illegible] house at 10 o'clock on the 11th inst. [illegible]al of the British merchants,—after [illegible]d the sentiments of Lord Napier, as [illegible] our last number—to attend the meeting, [illegible]lay before our readers translations of some [illegible]om the viceroy and hoppo to the long mer- [illegible] which were sent by the latter to the Bri- [illegible]erchants on Monday last.

[illegible]e first document, which we think unnecessary [illegible]lish at length—and indeed, we have curtailed [illegible]ple, as containing a great deal too much [illegible]biage and repetition—is a letter from [illegible]chants, dated on the 11th instant, in [illegible] that our "honorable officer" had [illegible]nes to see them, and receive the [illegible]." Consequently, they had [illegible]any report to the viceroy, [illegible] not being able to enjoin [illegible]ich it will [illegible]e British [illegible]e Consoo [illegible]f H. E. [illegible]ts to [illegible]The [illegible]g Mer- [illegible]eangshan [illegible]n English [illegible]arian *eye*- [illegible]enquiry it [illegible]d have su

" perintendance of the said nation's merchant ves-
" sels coming to Canton to trade, &c. As duty
" requires, a report is made."

According to this, I have examined and find, that hitherto, outside barbarians trading at Canton have only had *tsepans* (chief supercargoes,) buying and selling goods. They have been permitted to request permits, and then come to Canton. But ordinarily they have only had permission to reside at Macao. The English have traded at Canton upwards of a hundred years. And with regard to all the regulations, there has long been mutual tranquillity. The said hong merchants before reported, that this year the English company is dissolved. The barbarian *eye* who has now come is of course for the superintendence and examination of this business. But the barbarian *eye* is not comparable with the *tsepans*. If he wish to come to Canton, it will be necessary to make first a clear report, requesting the imperial will on the subject. As to the commercial affairs, if there be circumstances absolutely requiring the establishment of other regulations, a petition of requests must also be sent, after enquiry and deliberation on the part of the hong merchants, through them; that a memorial may be prepared, and obedience called for.

Uniting the circumstances, the order is issued. When the order is received by the said merchants, let them immediately go in person to Macao, and ascertain clearly from the barbarian *eye*, for what he has come to the Canton province. Let them also enquire fully and minutely as to what other regulations require to be now established since this year the said nation's company has been dissolved. Then let them report in answer, to afford evidence on which to make a plain and full memorial, for directions as to what conduct is to be observed and to what obedience is to be required.

And let them authoritatively enjoin the established laws of the *celestial empire*, that, with the exception of the *taepans* and other barbarian merchants trading at Canton none can be permitted to come to Canton, without a report having been made, and the *mandate* received. The said barbarian *eye*, having to examine concerning and superintend the affairs of commerce, may reside at Macao. If he wishes to come to Canton, he must inform the said merchants, that they may previously petition me, the governor, and I will by post-conveyance send a memorial, and all must respectfully wait till the mandate of the great emperor has been received. Then orders will be issued to requiring obedience. Oppose not! A special order.

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 15th day, (July 21st 1834.)

We can discover nothing very alarming in this letter: the governor appears to be a little prudish, and fearful of the coming change in his condition; there is no doubt, however, but that he will soon be reconciled to his *new* friend: the coincidence of his opinion with those expressed in the quarterly review and morning post that "the barbarian *eye* is incomparable with the *taepans*," is remarkable; there must be communion of souls between this trio, the two editors and *Loo-tayin*.

The governor in his second letter, repeating part of the first: and referring to the past days of tranquillity, and ordering the merchants linguists and compradors to instruct the "new-come barbarians in all things," proceeds to remark that hitherto the foreigners coming to Canton have been permitted to request and receive leave from the hoppo; and he then observes:

On this occasion, the barbarian *eye* (that is, head man, principal-man) Lord Napier has come to Canton without having at all resided at Macao, to wait for orders. Nor has he requested or received a permit from the Superintendent of customs; but has hastily come up to Canton.—A great infringement of the established laws. The custom house writers and others, who presumed to admit him to enter, are sent, with accommunication, requiring their trial, in tender consideration for the said barbarian *eyes* being a new comer, and unacquainted with the statutes and laws of the *celestial empire* I will not strictly investigate. But it is not expedient that the said barbarian *eye* should long remain at Canton provincial city: it must be required that when the commercial business regarding which he has to enquire and hold jurisdiction is finished he immediately return to Macoa. And hereafter, without having requested and obtained a permit he cannot be permitted to come to Canton.

As to the object of the said barbarian *eye's* coming to Canton it is for commercial business. The *celestial empire* appoints officers—civil ones to rule the people—military ones to intimidate the wicked. The petty affairs of commerce are to be by the merchants themselves. The officers have nothing to fear on the subject. In the trade of the said barbarians if there are any changes to be made in regulations, &c.—in all cases, the said merchants are to consult together and make a join statement to the superintendent of customs and to my office. Whether (the proposals) shall be allowed or disallowed must be learned by waiting for a reply publicly. If any affair be to newly commence it is requisite to wait till a respectful memorial be made clearly reporting to *the great emperor* and his *mandate* received Then it may be commenced and orders may be issued requiring obedience.

The great ministers of the *celestial empire* are not permitted to have private intercourse by letter with out side barbarians. If the said barbarian eye *throws* in private letters, I the governor will not at all receive or look at them.

With regard to the barbarian factory of the company without the walls of the city, it is a place of temporary residence for barbarians coming to Canton to trade. They are permitted only to eat, sleep, buy and sell in the factories. They are not permitted to bring up wives and daughters; nor are they permitted to go out to ramble about. All these are points decided by fixed and certain laws and statutes; which will not bear to be confusedly transgressed.

To sum up—the *nation* has its laws; it is so every where. Even England has its laws. How much more the *celestial empire*! How flaming bright are its great laws and ordinances. More terrible than the awful thunderbolt! Under this whole bright heaven, none dared to disobey them. Under its shelter are the four seas. Subject to its soothing care are the ten thousand kingdoms. The said barbarian *eye*, having come over a sea of several myriads of miles in extent, to examine and have superintendance of affairs, must be a man thoroughly acquainted with the principles of high dignity. And in his person he sustains the duties of an officer—an '*eye*' He must necessarily in every affair act in accordance with reason. Then only can he control and restrain the barbarian merchants.

I, the governor, looking up, will embody the extreme wish of the great *emperor* to cherish with tenderness the men from a distance. And assuredly I will not treat slightingly the outside barbarians. But the *national laws are* extremely strict and close drawn; we dare not in the least transgerss. Let the said barbarian *eye* be very careful not to listen to the artful instigations of evil men, enticing him, until he fails of the object of the said nation's king in sending him so far.

The said merchants have had intercourse with the barbarians for many years. Their knowledge of their language and feelings must be good. The linguists and compradors are more closely allied to the barbarians. If they truly explain clearly, opening and guiding understanding, the said barbarian's eye assuredly cannot but obey. If there should be disobedience and opposition, it must be owing to the bad management of the said merchants; and to the instigation of the linguists. Assuredly, the said merchants shall by reported against that they may be punished; and on the linguists the laws shall instantly be put in full force†. Their respectability—their lives are concerned Tremble fearfully hereat. Make not repentance (necessary). These are the orders.

Taoukwang 14 year, 6th moon, 21st day. (July 27th, 1834.)

The third order, dated July 30th, 1834, repeats as usual the former orders. Lord Napier's coming to anton, without having first petitioned for permi sion, the governor says, "is indeed, a great infringement of the laws. Considering that the said barbarian *eye* has but new arrived; and is unacquainted with the dignity of the statutes of the *celestial empire*, he is absolved from strict investigation." He again blames the merchants, and threatens to report them to the emperor, but yet indulgently, "once more commands urgent haste." He says "the barbarian *eye* must immediately set off and leave the port, and not stop in the foreign factories outside the city, loitering about."—The affair concerns the national dignity. I, the governor, will be able only to report against the said merchants, that they may be brought to trial." He then tells them "to tremble.

The fourth document contains the following report to the hoppo of the arrival of H. M. Superintendants in Canton.

On the 19th day of the 6th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang; (July 25th,) I received the following communication from Chung, Superintendent of the Canton marine customs;—

"The 'domestics' at the custom house station behind the factories (on the river side, in front,) have reported, as follows:—

"In examining we perceived, during the night of the 18th of the present moon, about midnight, the arrival of a barbarian ship's boat at Canton, bringing four English devils, who went into the barbarian factories to reside. After having searched and examined, we could find no permit or pass. And having heard by report that there is at present a ship of war of the said nation anchored in the outer seas; but not having been able to learn for what purpose, we think that such coming as this is manifestly a clandestine stealing into Canton. Whether or not the hong merchants and linguists are in any consorting with them, we must—making our report—request you, as our duty requires, to examine.—This is a list of the four barbarians names:—Lord Napier, who we hear is a war Commander, Davis, Morrison, Robinson."

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 25th day. (July 31st 1834.)

This report the hoppo communicates to the viceroy repeats the usual story of the old regulations, complains of the neglect of the hong merchants and linguists, and ends with "again issuing his strict orders to the hong merchants to examine and reply. Here the governor again takes up his pencil, and tells the merchants to "immediately obey, and in accordance with the tenor of the several previous orders ascertain clearly for what the said barbarian *eye* has come to Canton, and why, in disobedience to the regulations, he has not requested a red permit. Let them instantly—the same day—report in answer. At the same time, let them order and compel him immediately, with speed, to return to Macao, and reside there, waiting till I, the governor, have made a prepared report, to request the imperial will to be made known, that it may be obeyed. He must not linger about at Canton. Should there be any opposition, the said merchants will be held solely responsible. Tremble hereat—intensely—intensely tremble—These are the orders.

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 25th day. (July 31st 1834.)

Now, uniting all these circumstances, to use a favorite phrase of the governor, what conclusion is to be drawn? imply that the local government will soon fall in with the new system of things. The advantages of having a controlling British authority in Canton, or elsewhere, both the Emperor and his Officers will quickly discover, the tone of these edicts are anything but *repulsive*; steadiness, quiet and union on the part of the British will have the desired and deserved effect. Let us understand no communication from the government or the merchants but what is for our own interest; it is easy to say *puhtung—no can understand*. It is their own way. They will not *act*; and even should the governor be energetic—which we scarcely hope—as to stop the trade until he hears from Peking, Tsuo kwang, "the brightness of reason" will surely not be so unreasonable as turn his *Kwo haou*, the designation of the years of his rign, into a *sobriquet*, No; any edict from Peking which permits the continuance of the free trade will be the first self-inflicted blow on the exclusive system of the Chinese court. We consider a stoppage of the trade by the local government at the present time, and for the assigned reason of the presence of Lord Napier in Canton, the best thing that could happen for its future freedom and prosperity. Our opinion, perhaps, may not be a very general one; but surely when a reference is made to a supreme authority it is better to be the aggrieved than the aggressor—and especially when that supreme authority has the most despotic power, as in the present case, to punish its officers for their rash impolitic proceedings. The purses of the hong merchants will suffer—perhaps their persons; they maybe degraded and banbooed for their imputed negligence. The next step of the officers will be to permit and reconcile themselves to what they must be fully aware they cannot alter or prevent. If the Emperor and his Governors are once thoroughly impressed by the determination of the British nation to have an open trade with China, that open trade will be conceded.

The remark of the governor that "even England (the abode of devils—a regular pandemonium), has its laws," is a concession. The *son of heaven* seems now to know the world contains "that little body with a mighty heart." "A golden bridge for a flying enemy."—hurt not even the ridiculous pride of the governmen officers; convince them by the small still voice of reason—so according to their own proverb: *Yew le puh yung Kaou Sing—he who has reason on his side need not talk loud*;—that the revolving heavens have now brought on a universally-beneficial-change, which has been indicated yearly by natural phenomena since the "brighteness of reason" has occupied the "divine utensil;" say to them.

——jam redeunt Saturnia regna.
* * * *
tuns jam regnat Apollo.

Allow them to make good retreat; grant them the honors of war, arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying, and we are greatly mistaken if the policy of the Tatsing dynasty will not be altered favorably to all the nations under the azure heavens.

We have heard, from a native, the San-shwuy-heen has forwarded a report, stating that an imperial envoy (Kinchae) a censor of the Tso-poo, the magnate *Shingyin*, with two other officers, *Fung ying king* and *Rangts-taee*, is on his way to Canton on duty.

CANTON REGISTER, AUGUST 26.

We have not received any reports of arrivals since our last, which is probably owing to the boisterous state of the weather for the last few days, squalls increasing to strong gales have been blowing with heavy and constant falls of rain. The streets in the surburbs of Canton have again, for the last fortnight, been daily flooded.

A meeting of the British merchants was held yesterday at 11 o'clock in the hall of the Superintendents, in order to effect the formation of a Chamber of commerce in Canton. They were engaged with preliminary arrangements; and we hope to be able to publish the regulations of the Chamber in our next number.

We are glad to have it in our power to lay before our readers the following authentic report of the conference held on Saturday last between Lord Napier and some Chinese officers.

On Friday, August the 22d, in the evening, Howqua and Mowqua came to Lord Napier, requesting that he would receive a visit from the Kwang-chow-foo, the Kwang-chow-hee and the Chaon-chow-foo, in the hall next day, at 11 o'clock. On Saturday at nine, the linguists and others arrived with the chairs, stools, &c. of state. These having been placed in a manner altogether derogatory to the dignity of his majesty's commission, an immediate alteration was made, more consistent with the relative importance of the two parties, and very much to the dissatisfaction of Howqua and his coadjutors. The settling of this important point took up above two hours, when the mandarins having arrived were receive by the Superintendents in full dress, and took their seats, without any remarks, according to the more recent arrangement of the chairs.

The mandarins having thus kept the superintendents waiting for the above a couple of hours, Lord Napier stated in the strongest terms possible his extreme dissatisfaction, acquainting them that such conduct would not be suffered on a second occasion.

The mandarins stated the object of their visit was in obedience to the commands of the viceroy, to inquire:

First—the cause of Lord Napier's arrival in Canton?

Second, the the nature of the business he was instructed to perform? and

Third, when was it his intention to return to Macao?—

To the first Lord Napier replied by reading from the record the edict of the viceroy, dated 16th January, 1831, stating that "in case of the dissolution of the "Company it was incumbent on the British Govern- "ment to appoint a Chief to *come to Canton* for the "general management of commercial dealings, and to "prevent affairs from going to confusion." And hereupon Lord Napier produced His Majesty's Commission in accordance with the said edict, and suggested the possibility of His Excellency the viceroy, as well as themselves, having altogether forgotten the existence of such a document. In respect to the second question His Lordship's letter to the viceroy contained an explanation and he recommended the propriety of their conveying it to his excellency, or of reading it themselves, on condition that it should be deposited among the other national archives, it being altogether impossible to commit such weighty matters to the hazards of verbal communication. Thirdly, His Lordship's return to Macao would be regulated entirely by his private convenience. Great deal of desultory conversation then took place, in which the mandarins argued that the King of England should have addressed a letter to the viceroy on the subject, to enable him to report to the emperor.

Lord Napier conceived that such would be a degradation on the part of his Majesty. That the King had appointed him one of his own household, an hereditary nobleman, and a captain in His Royal navy, to perform the duties suggested in the edict, and that he conceived himself to be upon a perfect par in rank with the viceroy, and of course the proper channel of communication. The mandarins also appear d desirous of holding Lord Napier's letter to the viceroy in the light of a private communication, which might be opened by the hong merchants, a proposal which, of course, was firmly resisted; the business of the day being thus concluded, the mandarins partook of a re, freshment, and departed in the best possible humour hinting the probability of their return in a short time. The great military ardour of the Kwang-chow-bee induced him to remark "how very unpleasant it would "be for the two nations to come to a rupture," to which Lord Napier replied, "not the least on our parts "as we were perfectly prepared, but that he could "assure him of his majesty's most gracious desire to "maintain the most friendly intercourse with the em- "peror of China."

Our readers, after perusing the following correspondence, will easily draw their own conclusions as to the probability of a stoppage of the British trade by the Chinese government.

Office of British Superintendents, 18th August, 1834.

Thomas Fox, Esq.
Chairman of the meeting of Merchants.

Sir.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, accompanied by an intimation from the hong merchants to the British merchants that "in "consequence of my having declined to receive the e- "dicts of the Chinese government—they, the hong "merchants, had put a stop to the shipping off car- "goes on British account."

I have now to request you will have the goodness to take steps to find out—whether this unjust measure has proceeded from the hong merchants themselves—or in consequence of orders issued to them by his excellency the viceroy.

I beg to remain, &c.
(Signed) NAPIER.

CANTON, 19*th August*, 1834.

To the Right Honorable Lord Napier,
H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade,
My Lord Canton.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date, requiring information if the stoppage of shipping off cargo on British account has proceeded from the Hong merchants themselves, or in consequence of orders issued to them by H. E. the Viceroy.

Soon after receiving your Lordship's letter last night, a chop was put into my hands from the hong merchants; enclosing copy of one addressed to them by H. E. the viceroy, entering very full upon the recent discussions on the subject of British Trade; copy of the translations by Mr. Morrison are herewith enclosed for your Lordship's information.

From enquiries I have been enabled to make amongst my brother merchants in Canton, I gather that the threatened measure of the entire stoppage of trade, though apparently originating with the hong merchants, could have emanated only from the government authorities

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) THO. FOX, Chairman.

In answer, on the 20th, his lordship acknowledges the receipt of the above letter and chops; expresses r gret that his compliance with H. M. instruction should be maliciously used by the Chinese for the purpose of annoying the British trade; and favors Mr. Fox for the information of the British merchants, with the following extract from these instructions.

"In execution of the said commission you will take "up your residence at the Port of Canton in the do- "minions of the emperor of China, and will discharge "the several duties confided to you by the said com- "mission and orders in Council respectively at Canton "as aforesaid, or at any other place within the River "or Port of Canton, or at any other place which may "be for that porpose hereafter appointed by us, and "*not elsewhere*."

"The Bocco Tigris, which is marked by a fort im- "mediately above Anson's Bay, forms the the *limit of* "*the Port of Canton*, and your Lordship will accordingly conform to that understanding."

To the Right Honorable Lord Napier,
His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade,
My Lord, Canton,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's Letter of the 20th instant, and beg to acquaint you that the same has been generally circulated amongst the British merchants here.

I now beg to enclose copy of a chop received yesterday from the Hong merchants requesting a reply to their letter of the 18th, which reply has been sent them this morning and copy is also herewith transmitted for your Lordships information.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS FOX, Chairman.

CANTON, 21*st August*, 1824.

To the Hong merchants of Canton.

We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 18th instant, accompanied by copy of one to your address from H. E. the viceroy of Canton.

We can only repeat that our Commercial interests are now under the Superintendence of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, the Representative of the King of Great Britain, our most gracious Sovereign.

We may, however, remark that the letter of H. E. the viceroy alludes to the *possibility* of a stoppage of trade, while you state to us that the trade is actually stopped by authority of the high officers.

(Signed as before.)

LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

A respectful notification. We have just now received an official reply from His Excellency the Governor which were commanded to enjoin and make known to you.

We now copy out the official order and send it for your perusal praying you, gentlemen, to examine it minutely. You will then know that his Excellency the Governor's, extreme desire to cherish those from remote parts is great beyond the power of increase. We pray you to return an answer. This is the task we impose. For this we write, and with compliments, &c.

(Signed by eleven Hong merchants.)

7th moon—14th day (August 18th.)

FROM GOVERNOR LOO.

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

Lord Governor of Canton and Kwawngse provinces &c. &c.—in reply (to the Hong Merchants).

On examination I find, that the trade from the English nation to Canton has been carried on for a hundred and some tens of years. In this long period all regulations have from time to time been, reported and establishment.—Whether the said *barbarian eye*—lord Napier—be an officer or a merchant, there are no means of ascertaining But having come for affairs of commerce to the *celestial empire* it is incumbent on him to obey and keep the laws and statutes. It is an old saying—"When you enter the frontiers, enquire respecting the prohibitions. When you enter a country enquire into its customs" The said barbarian *eye*, having been sent by the said nation's king from a great distance, is undoubtedly a man who understands things, but his having precipitately come to the provincial city, without having made a full report of the circumstances and causes of coming here, was indeed a want of decorum, I the Governor, considering that it was his first

† A phrase for capital punishment.

entrance into the inner dominions, and that he was yet unacquainted with the established laws, commanded the said merchants at thattime to enjoin orders on him, and to enquire and ascertain for what he had come to the provincial city;—that if it were, that, on account of the company's dissolution, it had become necesssary to establish other regulations, he should immediately inform the said merchants, that they might make a report to me,—to afford me data for sending a memorial, by the government post. And that the said barbarian *eye*, should mean while return to Macoa, and await the will and mandate of the *great emperor* being received—and published to commandobedience. Thus the business would be altogether managed in perfect accordance with dignified decorum, rendering change needless.

To refer to England, should an official personage from a foreign country proceed to the said nation for the arrangement of any business,—how could he neglect to have the object of his coming announced in a memorial to the said nation's king,—or how could he act contrary to the requirements of the said nation's dignity,—doing his own will and pleasure! Since the said barbarian *eye* states he is an official personage, he ought the more to be throughly acquainted with these principles. Before, when he offered a letter, I, the governor, saw it inexpedient to receive it, because the established laws of the *celestial empire* do not permit ministers and those under authority, to have private intercourse by letter with outside barbarians; but have hitherto, in commercial affairs, held the merchants responsible;—and if, perchance, any barbarian merchant should have any petition to make requesting investigation of any affair, (the laws require) that, by the said *Taepans* (Chief Supercargoes), a duly prepared petition should be in form presented, and an answer by proclamation awaited. There has never been such a thing as outside barbarians sending in a letter! I at that time commanded the *Kwang-chow-hee* to give minute verbal orders on this subject.

Again, I have examined in order, the points of regulation established by report (to the emperor), and have thrice issued orders, which the said merchants were required to make themselves acquainted with and to enjoin. The subjects discussed in these several orders are the long-established regulations—well known to all the barbarian merchants of every nation who have business at Canton—the *flamingly luminous* ordinances and statutes. Thus commencing, I was treating not slightingly the outside barbarians—Obey—and remain—disobey—and depart.—There are no two ways.

Now—(the merchants) have reported, that on going to the factory to enquire and ascertain facts,—the said barbarian *eye* desired to have official correspondence, to and fro, with all the public offices,—and would not obey the orders.—On examination I find that the English nation and the officers of the *celestial empire* have hitherto had no intercourse of official correspondence. The barbarians of the said nation, coming to or leaving Canton, have—beyond their trade—not any public business. And the commissioned officers of the *celestial empire* never take cognizance of the trivial affairs of trade. From the time that Canton has admitted outside barbarians to its open market, all affairs relating to commerce and the control ever the barbarian merchants have been placed under the entire cognizance and responsibility of the said hong merchants. Never has there been such a thing as official correspondence to and from with a barbarian *eye*.—And of those trading at Canton there is not only the English nation; nor have the only the English barbarian merchants been at Canton only *one* of *two* years. Yet all have been tranquil and quiet, obeying the laws. There has been no occasion for officers to examine into and manage business;—on the contrary, they would but embarrass and impede the merchants.—This request to have official correspondence to and fro is not only contrary to every thing of dignity and decorum; but also would prove very inexpedient for the barbarian merchants of all the nations. The thing is most decidedly impossible.

The said merchants, because the said barbarian *eye* will not adhere to the old regulations, have requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's commerce. This manifests a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is most highly praiseworthy. The circumstonces of the barbarian *eye*—Lord Napier's perverse opposition necessarily demand such a mode of procedure It would be most right immediately to put a stop to buying and selling—But considering that the said nation's king has hitherto been in the highest degree reverently submissive, he cannot in sending lord Napier here at this time have desired him thus obstinately to resist. The some hundreds of thousands of commercial duties yearly coming from the said country concern not the *celestial empire* the extent of a hair or a feather's down. The possession or absence of them is utterly unworthy of one careful thought. Their broad cloths and camlets are still more unimportant, and of no regard. But the tea—the rhubarb—the raw silk—of the inner dominions are the sources by which the said nation's people live and maintain life. For the fault of one man—Lord Napier, must the livelihood of the whole nation be precipitately cut off! I, the governor, looking up and embodying the *great Emperor's* most sacred—most divine wish,—to nurse and tenderly cherish, as one, all that are within and that are without,—feel that I cannot bring my mind to bear it. Besides, all the merchants of the said nation of dangers, crossing the seas myriads of miles, to come from far, here. Their hopes rest wholly in the attainment of gain by buying and selling. When, the other day,—being summoned by the said merchants to a meeting for consultation, they did not attend,—it was because they were under the direction of Lord Napier. It assuredly did not proceed from the several merchants' own free will. Should—in one morning—(the trade) be wholly cut off, it would cause great distress to many persons,—who, having travelled hither by land and sea,—would by one man—Lord Napier, be ruined. They cannot in such case but be utterly depressed with grief. In commisseration, I again give temporary indulgence and delay. Let the said merchants again immediately enjoin, particularly and minutely, the orders, requiring the said barbarian *eyes*, with unruffled mind, to consider thrice. He should know the said nation trades here, and annually amasses great gain entirely in consequence of this *sacred dynasty's* extreme wish to cherish tenderly (those from far.) It in no way regards the trade as an advantage, and cannot be hampered or constrained by (any consideration for) it. If the old established regulations be not in accordance with reason how could all the barbarian merchants yield to them the willing submission of their heart!—and obediently keep them! Since the said barbarian *eye* occupies an official situation all merchants of the said nation when they do not keep the laws, will require to be controled and constrained by him. But if he talk not reasonably, how can he gain the submission of the multitude! I, the governor, have for some tens of years, extended my care over those within and those without,—and have never treated a man contrary to propriety? How can I be willing to treat tyrannically the requests of men from far!—But what concerns the *national* dignity will not admit of being transgressed or passed over.

I hear that the said barbarian is a man of very solid and expansive mind and placid speech;—if he consider, he can himself doubtless, distinguish right and wrong. Let him on no account permit himself to be deluded by men around him. If he can repent and arouse—obey the previous orders—and act according to them—let him answer through the said merchants, and the trade shall continue as commonly. If he still maintain his obstinacy, do not arouse & then it will appear, that the said barbarian *eye* does not wish that the said nation to have here the liberty of the market—the trade shall be immediately stopped and the commerce eternally cut off. Hereafter, when the said nation's king hears respecting these repeated orders and official replies (he will know) that the whole wrong lies or the barbarian *eye*,—it is no way owing to any want on the part of the *celestial empire* of extreme consideration for the virtue of reverential submission exercised by the said nation's king.—Let the said merchants take also this reply, and having enjoined it authoritatively on the private merchants of the said nation,—& the barbarian merchants of every nation,—that they may make themselves acquainted with it,—let it be folded up and preserved.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 7th moon, 14th day, (August 18th 1834.)

Mr. Editor,

A gentleman writes me, coming through the Bogue on Thursday morning last, H. M. Birthday, he found the Imogene and Andromache just abreast of the lowest fort and surrounded by war junks. The Imogene was engaged with ball practice at a buoy with her great guns; immediately above were anchored several heavy stone boats loaded, whose cargoes are destined, on nearer movement of the English frigates, to fill up the channel of Bocca Tigris.

Now, Sir, as it is half a mile broad, and runs an impetuous tide to the depth of 12 to 15 fathoms, I leave your readers to imagine what effect a few hundred tons of granite paving stones will have on it.

DELTA.

CANTON REGISTER, September 2d.

The following is the official translation of the notice hung up at the public entrance of the British consulate on Saturday last, and generally distributed throughout Canton.

INTERESTING TO THE CHINESE MERCHANTS.

State of relations between China and Great Britain at present. A true and Official document. On the 16th January, 1831, the viceory Lee,—in consequence of advice from the hong merchants—issued an edict requiring the chief of the factory to write home stating that in case of dissolution of the East India company—it was incumbent on the British Government to appoint a chief to Canton for the general management of commercial dealings,—and to prevent affairs from going to confusion:—whereupon, at the dissolution of the company—the king of Great Britain—in accordance with the wishes of the viceroy—appointed Lord Napier—a member of his own household—an hereditary nobleman, and captain in his Royal Navy—to come to Canton for the above most laudable purpose—and report himself by letter to the viceroy accordingly. Lord Napier arrived at Canton on the 25th July, and next day forwarded his letter to the city gates—which was offered to the mandarins for the purpose of being delivered, and refused by the whole of them. It is false to say that the British officer who carried the letter desired to force his way within the precincts of the palace. The hong merchants, it is true desired to take it, but is was quite derogatory to the dignity of the representative of the king to communicate thro' the merchants. The viceroy now complains that he knows not for what reason Lord Napier has come—at the same time forgetting the edict of his predecessor which brought him here; as well as his own obstinacy in refusing to receive the letter of a man of equal rank with himself. His excellency then published edicts requiring Lord Napier to retire to Macao—and on the 18th August publishes another edict, in which he states that the hong merchants have requested the trade to be stopped, but in commisseration says he,—"I again give temporary indulgence and delay"—knowing at the same time that the trade had been actually stopped by the hong merchants two days before. The viceroy then sends the Kwang-chow foo, the Kwang-chowhee—and the Chaou-chow-foo, to require of Lord Napier the object of his visit, the nature of his duties—and the time of his return to Macao Lord Napier replies to the first by a reference to the edict of January 1831; to the second by a reference to his letter to the viceroy, which contains all the intelligence, and whichthey refuse to open or convey; and to the third, his return to Macao depends entirely on his private convenience. The ignorance and obstinacy of the viceroy has thus allowed the hong merchants to put a stop to the trade, when he himself only threatens to do so. He sends his mandarins, and they return as empty as they went when the official document was offered for their conveyance;—and the consequence is—that thousauds of industrious Chinese who live by the European trade, must suffer ruin and discomfort thro' the perversity of their government. The merchants of Great Britain wish to trade with all China on principles of natural benefit; they will never relax in their exertions till they gain a point of equal importance to both countries, and the viceroy will find it as easy to stop the current of the Canton river, as to carry into effect the insane determinations of the hong.

(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 26th August, 1834.

CANTON REGISTER, September 9.

The official documents in our present number give a complete view of the state of the negotiations with the Chinese government, which have assumed a more serious aspect since our last publication, the stoppage of the trade being now confirmed by an edict of the viceroy, who has adopted measures of annoyance towards Lord Napier, that in a civilised country would be considered tantamount to a declaration of war. All the chinese servants of the British superintendents have been compelled to quit, and not only are they prohibited from obtaining supplies of food from Chinese, but all foreigners are enjoined not to supply them. In point of fact we believe his lordship and suite are reduced to live on mess beef and pork from H. M. Ships.

The Chinese have laid an embargo on all boats from the British and American shipping at Whampoa: in consequence of which the commanders of the Ships Jumna and Alexander Baring, just arrived from England, are prevented from coming up with their despatches. The communication between Canton and the shipping has, in fact, been entirely suspended for the last two or three days; this being the case, we are ignorant whether H M ships have yet entered the Bocca Tigris We understand some delay occurred in their moving from the want of pilots, no Chinese being, of course, willing to act in this capacity. The probability is, however, that they have ere now entered. The Chinese are said to have stationed a number of war junks in the channel, in order to prevent their progress. Governor Loo has yet to learn the futility of such a resistance. His excellency is said to be much disturbed in his mind by the obstinacy of the English, who, he had been confidently assured, would instantly succumb to the thundering denunciations of the last edicit, the joint production of himself and the foo-yuen, chiefly, it is said, at the instigation of the latter, previously to which the viceroy is believed to have been favourable to an accommodation; and we are credibly informed an amicable negotiation was actually on foot with every probability of a favourable result, till interrupted by the intemperate interference of the foo-yuen and other subordinate officers.

Under all circumstances we venture to predict a pacific termination of the discussion, unless the Chinese should be induced to assume a bolder bearing by any appearance of faltering or vacillation in the future proceedings of the British superintendents; which, however, we are happy to say their past conduct gives us no reason to anticipate: and the sagacity that has been evinced by Lord Napier in seizing each strong ground of remonstrance is deserving of every praise.

Meanwhile, as a free exportation is to be allowed of all goods contracted previously to the 16th ultimo, a considerable portion of the usual trade of the season may be carried on without interruption; and as the great staples of tea, Nankin, silk, &c. are only just beginning to arrive from the interior, while the monsoon is not yet favourable for vessels leaving China, the existing *partial* stoppage of trade will not be severely felt by our merchants for some weeks to come. We have not heard of any export chops having been actually granted under the victory's relaxation of the hong merchants *unauthorised* stoppage; but we presume they will be issued in regular course, though applicants have in the first instance met with some demur.

The conduct of the hong merchants in asking the viceroy to stop the trade, and in actually stopping it for a fortnight on their own responsibility without a government order, is a most daring and hitherto unheard of proceeding; it shows their bitter hostility to the free trade when they can thus presume to advise government, and even usurp its powers. The governor has committed himself by acknowledging in an official document that he has been actuated in his conduct by the selfish, presumptuous, ignorant and dangerous advice of the hong; and when he finds how he has been misled and deceived, as to the character and conduct of Briton, by their misrepresentation, he will find it necessary, for the sake of his own character, to make them an example to all ill-advisers; we hope their conduct will be severely noticed hereafter-

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LETTER FROM LORD NAPIER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.

Office of British Superintendents,
5th September, 1834.

Sir,

Translation of an Edict, dated the 2d inst. and issued by the viceroy and foo-yuen, has been had before the Superintendents, by which it apears "that all commercial dealings "up to the 18th ulto. are to be confirmed," all goods paid for up to that date are to to shipped—after which the trade "altogether stopped."

Referring back to the 16th August, it appears that an order was issued by the hong merchants to suspend the trade.—On the 18th an Edict from the viceroy appeared "threatening to cut off the trade for ever—but out of commisseration granting indulgence and delay."

In spite of this indulgence, no chops for embarking or landing cargoes were issued—consequently a complete stop to foreign trade has ensued since the 16th. In the meantime, however, in full reliance on the edict of His Excellency of the 18th, a great deal of business has been done in the way of buying and selling between the British and Chinese merchants—which obligations do not appear to be acknowledged by the edict of the 2d instant.

This forms a ground of grave complaint and remonstrance to the viceroy on the part of the British.

The permission to embark goods, paid for up to the 16th is vitiated in a great measure by the prohibition to land cargoes from those ships daily expected for the very purpose of embarking the cargoes so contracted for.

This anomaly presents a second ground of remonstrance.

These two points shall be made subjects of discussion with the authorities, and any remarks on the part of the merchants will be attended to accordingly.

The edict goes on further to state, that all workmen, boatmen, or others, are no longer allowed to receive hire,—consequently, all such persons, including servants and watchmen, have deserted the service of the Superintendents.

To remedy this inconvenience and to afford a sufficient protection to the treasury of the E. I. Company, it has been requested that a guard of marines may be landed within the premises,—and that His Majesty's ships Imogene and Andromache may pass the Bogue, and take up a convenient position at Whampoa for the more efficient protection of British subjects and their property. I have to request you will make the same known to the merchants and believe me,

Your very obedient servant,
To Wm. Sprott Boyd, Esq. (Signed) NAPIER.

SECOND LETTER FROM LORD NAPIER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.

Office of British Superintendents Canton, Sept. 6, 1834.

Sir.—Copy of a chop has been laid before me this evening by Mr. Morrison, by which it appears, "that the governor has ordered all the forts and guard houses only to allow British vessels to go out, but none to come into port."

Now it appears to me, from the delay and difficulty which will be experienced by vessels arriving from England before they can deliver their cargoes, that it may be absolutely necessary for the same boats or vessels to pass between Lintin and Canton *several times* before the trade even up to the 16th can be embarked.

Under these circumstances, I am desirous of letting the viceroy know, as soon as possible, that any such insult as firing on the British flag, before trade is all embarked, will be duly resented. If any of the merchants have any remarks to offer either on this head or those mentioned to you in my letter of yesterday, I should be obliged by their doing so as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
To (Signed) NAPIER.
W. S. BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Merchants.

FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS

A respectful communication. We have just now received an order from the governor, which states he has ordered all the forts and guard-houses, that English boats and ships are only allowed to go out of port; they are not allowed to enter. As is right we inform you, praying that you will examine and act accordingly; and also that you will inform all the gentlemen of the ships, that they may all obey. With this we trouble you. For this we write.

(Eleven names subscribed)
8th moon, 4th day. (September 6th, 1834.)

CANTON REGISTER, September 30.

All the foreign trade, excepting the English, was re-opened on Tuesday, the 23d, and the English trade was also re-opened on Saturday, the 27th instant; we beg to offer our sincere congratulations to the whole of the commercial community of Canton on the speedy and satisfactory return to their important avocations under the acknowledged protection of the [illegible] vernment.

Lord Napier did not reach Macao till [illegible] ing, being, as is conjectured, detained on [illegible] his conductors should hear of the frigates [illegible] ed out of the river.

We learn, from private information, that his [illegible] landed much weakened by the barbarous delay [illegible] noyance he met with, the fever under which [illegible] suffering not being at all mitigated, but his medi[illegible] tendant hoped that the pure air of Macao would [illegible] have a beneficial effect on his lordship's health.

Should the supposition of unnecessary, tantaliz[illegible] perhaps, extra-official delay be true, we are [illegible] words to express our feelings of indi[illegible] treacherous conduct of the Chinese off[illegible] fining his Lordship, in the state of si[illegible] left Canton, on board his boat [illegible] longer than the passage can [illegible] anticipated detention *en route* [illegible] found it more comfortable [illegible] or three da[illegible]r t[illegible] boat. We [illegible] test again[illegible]

Lo[illegible] lord[illegible] week [illegible] exciting [illegible] concern [illegible] satisfacto[illegible] ligence, hi[illegible] though stil[illegible] of the atta[illegible] elapse bef[illegible] on his being [illegible]able his gi[illegible] attention to public affairs.

When his Lodship confided his person to the treacherous conveyance which the government, in consideration of his indisposition, engaged to provide for his speedy removal to Macao (exacting at the same time his open order for the frigates moving out to Lintin) the party were not permitted to proceed, on the first evening beyond the fort in the Macao passage; about three miles from the foreign factories. There they anchored for the night, surrounded by mandarin boats, containing, it is said, an escort of about 300 men, the noise of whose perpetually sounding gongs was a complete obstacle to sleep. Other delays succeeded, to which their arrival at Heangshan, which should have been on Monday, was protracted till Tuesday at midnight; and there in the midst of the bustle and noise of that great emporium, they were compelled to remain at anchor till the afternoon of Thursday (about 40 hours) constantly surrounded by mandarin boats and others beating gongs and letting off crackers night and day, notwithstanding repeated entreaties from his Lordship's physician to desist. More wanton cruelty to one suffering from fever, cannot be imagined, and our readers will easily conceive it's effects in aggravating all his Lordship's symptoms; not to mention the trifling with his feelings in tantalizing him, from one moment to another, with hopes of being allowed to go on, which they had no intention of realizing. They did not weigh till they heard of the frigates passing the Bogue, and the miserable voyage was not permitted to terminate till Friday morning; although the state of the wind would easily have enabled their reaching Macao on the morning of Tuesday. Thus for three days from Tuesday till Friday, at the imminent peril of his life, has His Britannic Majesty's Representative, in a state of dangerous sickness, been held in durance by the Canton government under circumstances of aggravated cruelty and base treachery, which could not have been thought possible even by those most accustomed to Chinese duplicity;—the sad reality of which, however, must now destroy all confidence in the honesty or strongest averments of the Chinese local officers; and absolutely place them beyond the pale which regulates political relations between civilized bodies of men.

We earnestly hope the British Government will resent this black outrage in a suitable manner; and that a representation to the emperor will be made with a view to bring down the vengeance of their own Government on the guilty parties.

A letter of Delta notices a singular circumstance which we believe strictly to be true, vizt that on the Hong Merchants applying for Lord Napier's chop for proceeding to Macao, they were compelled by the viceroy and his council to sign a bond that neither his Lordship, nor any of his Britannic Majesty's ships shall again molest the Canton Government.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Most of our late arrivals are still outside the port, the pilot chops for their proceeding to Whampoa having been hitherto refused, in consequence of the Hoppo's orders (which are now transmitted) not having reached Macao. The delay has been injurious to our commerce, and little general business has been transacted.

IMPORTS.

BETEL NUT.—No sales have yet been made out [illegible] the recent arrivals.

COTTON.—Our market remains perfectly inactive [illegible] sales having been made since the renewal of the [illegible] tish trade

LEAD.—There had been a slight advance; chiefly [illegible] exportation.

OPIUM.—There has been much activity in th[illegible] demand for small parcels of Patna and Benares [illegible], which brought prices up to D. 590 and D.565 per chest, but some junks, which created the demand, having lately sailed, the inquiry has slackened within the two past days, and prices are on the decline. No sales have been made to the trade of Malwa, but we hear of a few chests having been purchased by Europeans at D.590 per chest.

EXPORTS

NANKIN RAW SILK.—The Chinese are asking high prices but we have not heard of any transactions beyond a few small sales at our quotations.

TEA.—No prices yet fixed for the new Teas generally.

We hear of no operation in exchange on London.

CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

Political Department.—With reference to the Orders issued under dates the "16th of June and the 19th of August, it is hereby Notified that His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India has this day taken his seat in Council at the Presidency of Fort William.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has also assumed his separate powers as Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in virtue of the provision to that effect made in the 56th Section of the Act 3d and 4th William 4th.

The Honorable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Baronet, has this day taken the prescribed Oaths, and assumed charge of the Government of Agrah constituted by the 38th Section of the Act above

[illegible] appointment by the [illegible] Directors. It is hereby [illegible]nal salute be fired from the [illegible] William on this occasion, and [illegible]ion of Sir Charles Metcalfe be [illegible]th the usual ceremonies at Allaha- [illegible]e principal Military Stations of the [illegible]dency.

[illegible] of the Agrah Government will, for the [illegible] be fixed at Allahabad, and will comprize [illegible]e Territories which have been hitherto [illegible]he Controul of the Court of the Sudder [illegible]ny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut for the [illegible]ru Provinces. and Sudder Board for the [illegible]rovinces in their Judicial and Revenue

[illegible]ment of Fort William in Bengal will [illegible]maining portion of the Territo- [illegible] to the Presidency of Fort

[illegible]l and Military Depart- [illegible]rs, correspond in the [illegible]ah Presidency, will [illegible] Government,and [illegible] Official Gazette [illegible]he promptly [illegible]hat Presi-

[illegible]ght Hon'ble

[illegible]. of India.

[illegible]or Genera [illegible]amer *Diana*, and arrived in Cal[illegible]e night. Sir Frederick Adam landed from the *Ganges* at seven o'clock this morning. Their arrival was duly announced by the guns of Fort William.

PERSIA.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Tabriz, August 6th, 1834. —*Cal. Courier, November* 14.

Our party left Teheran on the 4th July, and on its route to this place nearly every individual comprising it suffered severly from illness. Our marches were made at night, in order to avoid the heat of the sun during the day. A great part of the country we travelled over was low, marshy, unhealthy land. The fatigue of riding from sunset to sunrise, and the unhealthy miasma atmosphere we passed through, were, I think, the principal causes of our suffering. One of the strongest and most healthy of the serjeants, an artillery man, was carried off suddenly, and on our arrival at this place there was scarcely one officer or a serjeant fit for duty. I did not escape, however, excellent medical treatment, rest, and the fine bracing air of Tabriz soon brought me round, and I am now, although still much reduced, daily gaining health and strength. So much for self!

On the 14th of June, Mahomed Mirza arrived at Teheran from Khorasan, with his regiment of Russian deserters and a few guns. We all went out of the city to meet him, and I was much struck with the soldier-like appearance and the excellent order of the Russian regiment. No troops in the world have made a better show after so long and harrassing a march. I was not prepared for this; the many instances of Persian *humbug* that had passed under my observation had led me to doubt the truth of all that had been said and written on the subject of the late Abbas Mirza's army. I did not believe that he ever possessed a single disciplined battalion; the appearance of the Russians undeceived me. On the arrival of Mohommed Mirza in the city, the King directed that he should be proclaimed Naib-i Saltanut, heir-apparent to the throne of Persia, which was accordingly done, private, amongst his uncles and the chief officers of state, and in public to the people. The proclamation was sudden and unexpected, and the effect produced on the populace, as remarked by a keen observer who passed brough the bazaars shortly after the proclamation, was instantaneous: it seemed as if oil had been thrown on the troubled waters of public affairs. Fear, distrust, and discontent, previous to the appointment of an heir-apprent, had been clearly manifested on numberless occasions by the inhabitants of Teheran, but they now seemed satisfied that something had been done for the quiet and security of the kingdom. The old King showed on this occasion a vigor and a decision that, from his age and infirmities, could not have been looked for. Fettered and pestered on all sides by his numerous *khawn*, and by the hundred mothers of Princes in the Andarun, he withstood, *alone*, their various contested entreaties, and kept, manfully to his determined purpose of nominating to the vacant dignity the eldest son of the late heir-apparent, Abbas Mirza. On various occasions of difficulty and danger, Futteh Ali Shah has pretended to hold communication with, and to receive advice from, his late uncle Aga Mahomed Khan, in dreams, the circumstances, well authenticated, attending; some of these visions of the night would make many a man hesitate before he refused credence to these stories of supernatural agency. At the present crisis Futteh Ali declared that Aga Mahomed had stood by him in a dream, and had sternly commanded him to appoint his grand-son Mahomed Mirza, heir-apparent; promising to assist and direct him, as he had assisted and directed Futteh Ali himself. All this is firmly believed by the Persians, and it has produced on the minds of many the desired *effect*.

Mahomed Mirza encamped about a mile from the City. On the 20th he was invested with the robe of honor—the Khilat of Naib-i-Sultanut. On this occasion our party was presented to him; he was most gracious in his manner, and expressed himself highly pleased with the accession of so many European officers to his Army. The appearance of this Prince is greatly in his favour; there is an openness of expression in his countenance, and a frankness of manner about him, which none of the other Kajar Princes possess. His character is as yet unstained by the horrible and unnatural vices to which *all* his relations, without exception, are grossly addicted—He is not either encumbered with an army of with men, contenting himself with the moderateallowance of *two* wives; the greatesta number of his uncles have as many hundreds. His conduct on the march from Khorasan is highly lauded: his soldiers were kept in the strictest order—no depredations on the villages were committed—the *sunat* or subsistence for the troops only was taken, and when delay occurred in the collection of this, the Prince invariably refused to touch food until his soldiers were supplied. All this tends to make him popular, and justly so. He has, nevertheless, the greatest and most serious difficulties to contend with—an empty treasury and an army four or five *years* in arrears. With the exception of the Russian regiment I have not seen any of his troops, but I hear that they are in a sad state:—a stoppage for two or three years in the issue of pay and clothing to an army, will transform it, without other cause, into a Falstaff's band of ragamuffins.

The Prince left Teheran on the 23d, we were delayed for want of mules, and were not able to follow him before the 4th of July; the sickness of our party obliged us to halt several times, and to divide the regular marches, but on our arrival at Tabriz, we found that Mahomed Mirza had not entered the town, he was waiting for a *fortunate day*, which did not occur until four or five days after *our* arrival. I was too ill to accompany the cavalcade that went out to meet him, but I hear that the demonstrations of joy at his entrance into the town were such as could not fail to be highly gratifying to his feelings.

We are not yet employed! I cannot divine the reason of this delay; perhaps it is not considered advisable to drill an unpaid and unclothed army. It is said that some arrangements will be made in the course of a few days to appoint us to our several duties. Sir H. Bethune who was sent out as Chief of the Staff received a rakam from the Prince nominationg him Adjutant-General. This ill-defined, and to the Persians ill-understood, appointment must have caused the greatest confusion in the disciplined army of Persia, for Colonel Pasmore had received from the Prince a rakam appointing him to the command of this army, and directing obedience to his orders on the part of the Admiral Nizam, and all other persons connected with the regular troops; but Sir H. B. was *not* under his orders and it seemed impossible that he could perform the functions of Adjutant-General without a constant clashing of interests between himself and Colonel Pasmore. In consequence of some misunderstanding with the Admiral-Nizam (the Persian Adjutant-General of the forces) Sir H. B. threw up his appointment and returned the Prince his rakam. This occurred before our arrival at Tabriz. It is not known how Sir H. B. will be employed, and the envoy appears to be undecided as to what course to pursue. Sir H. Bethune's great reputation in this country as an Artillery officer, and his unlimited influence over every individual in the department, the very name of Lindsay acting as a talisman, clearly point out the mode in which his services *should* be employed with the greatest possible benefit to the army of the heir apparent.

The political aspect of Persia is as uninviting as it well could be: the horizon is black with clouds which must soon burst upon this devoted land. The stability of the Empire appears to rest upon the character of one man; he promises indeed well, but should he "unbeseem the promise of his spring." and become like the rest of his family, the regeneration of Persia will be hopeless. He has some able men about him—the Kaim Makam is perhaps the cleverest man in the country, and it is to be hoped that the Prince will listen to and follow his advice.

A few days ago there was a disturbance in the town: some monopolists had hoarded grain for the purpose of raising in times of scarcity, before the new wheat could be brought in sufficient quantities, the price of bread; the bakers could not supply bread to the people and popular tumult was raised, headed by a Mullah who made himself most conspicuous in exciting the people to acts of violence; this Mullah forced his way into the presence of the Prince, and behaved in an outrageous manner, abusing, it is said, the Prince to his face. Mahomed Mirza had done all that lay in his power to meet the exigency of the moment, and had thrown open to the people his own private stores of wheat; the conduct of the Mullah was considered as deserving death; he was strangled, and his body, with the crime for which he was punished written on the breast, was exposed in the public square. This act of severe justice is of course viewed differently by different classes of people, but the general impression, I believe, is that the act, though severe, was both just and called for. A plot against the life of Mahomed Mirza has lately been discovered; the chief instigators were his two half brothers Jehanger Mirza, and Khusru Mirza, they have been placed in close confinement at *Ardibil*, and this, I believe, is to be the extent of their punishment. Some disturbances have taken place on the Turkish frontier in consequence of the emigration of a tribe of Kurds; two or three regiments have been sent from this under the Amir i Nizam, to *co-operate* with the Turkish Troops, and it is hoped that the Kurds will be brought to order.—*Calcutta Courier, November 14th.*

The kindness of a friend enables us to present our sporting readers with a list of the horses entered for the three great Mofussil stakes, to be run for this season, viz. Sir Edward Barnes' Cup at Allyghur, the Mogul Cup and Brigade Purse at Delhi. For the Lancer's Cup there are 15 entrances, and the horses are to be named on the 1st proximo. For Sir E. B.'s Cup, fixed for the 13th January, are entered the following well known horses: *Toby, Begum, Cleur, Frailty, Portia, Flask, Young Master Henry, Stumps.* and our old friends *Hurry Scurry* and the Cape *Tumbler.*

For the Mogul Cup at Delhi the conditions of which are:—

"The Mogul Cup, value 1,600 rupees, with Sweepstakes of 20 G. Ms. each, 5 forfeit if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the meeting—for Maiden Arabs. Heats 2 miles, carrying 9st. Horses that never started allowed 4lbs."

are entered—

Mr. Evellin's	W.	A	*The Colonel.*
,,	B.	A	*Haphazard.*
Mr. Welchman's	G.	A	*Godolphin.*
,,	B.	A	*King's Own.*
Mr. Brown's	G.	A	*King David.*
Mr. Vernon's	G.	A	*Charles de Moor.*
,,	G.	A	*Bluelight.*
Mr. Phillip's	G.	A	*Morris Dancer.*
,,	G.	A	*Damascus.*
,,	G.	A	*Brahmin.*
,,	G.	A	*Secunder.*

None of which have started but *Godolphin* and *Morris Dancer.*

The Brigade Purse as follows:—

"Brigade Purse of 50 G. Ms. for all Arabs, 8st. 10lbs.:—3 miles. Maidens allowed 7lbs. With a Sweepstakes of 15 G. Ms. each, 5 forfeit if declared by 2. P. M. the day before the meeting.'

The horses named are—

Mr. Evellin's	G.	A	*Agonistes.*
,,	G.	A	*The General.*
Mr. Welchman's	G.	A	*Godolphin.*
,,	B.	A	*King's Own.*
Mr. Vernon's	G.	A	*Hurry Scurry.*
,,	G.	A	*Stumps.*
Mr. Phillip's	G.	A	*Cleur.*
,,	G.	A	*Melodist.*
,,	G.	A	*Morris Dancer.*
,,	G.	A	*Secunder.*
Mr. Hewitt's	C.	A	*Whitefoot.*

The famous Madras Arab *Salonica* is at Cawnpore, and it is thought probable that he, *Cleur* and *Hurry Scurry*, the three best Arabs, perhaps, in India, *Goblin Grey* of Bombay not excepted, may come together during the season.—*Bengal Hurkaru, November* 13.

Apprehension has been felt by some persons connected with the new trade with China, that the superabundant funds sent from England, may not find adequate employment in the limited articles of investment from that country; but the following extract of a commercial letter, dated Canton, 25th May, will clearly shew, that the productive powers of that country only require adequate encouragement, to suit themselves to the most extensive demands of European consumption.

Canton, 25th May, 1834.

"While the Honorable Company bought Silk, about 2,000 bales were annually exported; which has steadily encreased since 1825, when they quitted the field, to an average of 8,000 bales, and this season to 11,000 bales; whilst prices have fallen from 550 down to 350 dollars per pecul. Many consider that the Company cannot long support their Filatures on the present scale, and that capital is not likely for some years to fix in that line from private quarters. I continue firmly of opinion that the Chinese must beat the Hindoo in texture, color, &c. as soon as the Company's exotic aid is withdrawn: for, if the assertion is true, as made by Mr. Crawford, and others, that the Company paid about £30,000 annually as premium on their Silk, that, however beneficial it may have proved to the Pykars, is not likely to be thrown away upon them by private cultivators." —*Calcutta Courier Nov.* 15.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE ON COMMONS, Aug, 4.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The next item was a grant of 20,000*l.* to assist in the experiment of a more rapid communication with India by steam conveyance.

Mr HUME wished to know what course was intended to be adopted by the Government on this subject?

Mr. C. GRANT said, that some time ago he had moved for a committee on the subject of our communications with India; the committee sat, and paid great attention to the matter, and its report had been laid on the table. There were two routes under consideration—the one communicating with Bombay by the Red Sea, the other by the Euphrates and Persian Gulf. The report enforced the importance of a rapid communication with India, and expressed the opinion of the committee in reference to lines. With respect to the route by the Red Sea, they stated that experiments made for five successive seasons had completely established the practicability of that line of communication during eight months in the year, but during the four months of the south-west monsoons it was not quite so clear that the communication could be effected. The committee recommended that measures should be taken to establish the communication by the Red Sea, and they proposed that the expense should be divided between India and this country. As to the other route, by the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, the committee stated that sufficient experiments had not yet been made, but that there appeared no physical obstacle to the communication during eight months of the year During the remaining four months, when the river was low, it was not certain that the line was practicable. The committee recommended, however, as the East India Company had expended between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.* on the communication by the Red Sea, that the expense of ascertaining the practicability of the route by the Euphrates should be defrayed by the British Government. The estimated expense of that undertaking was 20,000*l.* which sum was recommended to be devoted to the experiment. It was clear that if the two lines should turn out to be equally practicable, an arrangement might be made to avail ourselves of the advantages of both. The passage by the Red Sea would not be available during the months of June, July, August, and September, and it was probable that the line of the Euphrates would not be open in November, December, January and February An arrange ment might be made by which during the whole year a steam communication could be maintained with India, by availing ourselves alternately of the two routes. (Hear, hear.) The importance of a rapid communication with India was evident—if was of the utmost consequence by these means to bring India nearer to this country, and thereby to remove the obstacles that at present existed to a closer and more advantageous connexion between England and our Indian territories. It was most desirable to do away with the obstacles which now tended to perpetuate prejudices, and which stood in the way of a free and rapid communication of improvements of all kinds. Greater security would result to our Indian empire from the course proposed, to be adopted, and in short, it was equally our interest, policy duty, and glory, to bring India more and more intimately in contact with this country by every means in our power. (Hear, hear.) It was our duty to confer on India every possible advantage, in consequence of its connexion with Great Britain; and he appealed to the house with confidence and called upon it to lend its assistance to the accomplishment of this important object. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he should only add, that it was equally the duty and the interest of England to watch all the modes of access to India, with a view to the political and commercial prosperity, and the mutual advantage of both countries. (Hear, hear,) He might add, that the communication by the line of the Euphrates was especially deserving of attention. (Hear.)

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said, that to facilitate and expedite a mutual knowledge of what was passing in India and England would be 10 times the sum now proposed to be devoted to that purpose. The greatest moral, political, and mercantile advontages might be expected to result from a more rapid communication between the two countries, to which as he could not see any serious impediment, so he did not anticipate the least objection.

Mr. HUME was glad that he had drawn from the right hon. President of the Board of Control so satisfactory an expression of his sentiments on the subject. He hoped that what the committee had just heard was only a prelude to those advantages and that assistance which India had a right to expect at our hands. The state of the communication between England and India had long been a reproach to this country, and the interference of the Post-office in charging postage upon letters from India, notwithstanding there was no line of packets. A quick communication would be as useful to us as to the inhabitants and residents of India. With respect to the proposed lines of communication, he had no expectation of success by the Euphrates, but nevertheless it became the Government to make the trial. He thought, however, that the passage by the Red Sea would be found practicable and satisfactory.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG said that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. C. Grant) had not adverted to the practicability of a passage to India by steam round the Cape of Good Hope. He was persuaded that Calcutta might be reached in that way in 75 days.

The vote was then agreed to.

EXAMINER,—AUGUST 3.

The populace of Madrid, alarmed at the number and nature of the deaths from Cholera, fancied that the fountains and other waters had been poisoned by the friars, and rose and broke into the Convents of Jesuits and Franciscans, and murdered all they could lay hold of. These riots began on the 17th ult., and after some time were suppressed by the authorities, and had ceased on the 19th They furnish a fine illustration of the blessings of ignorance so extolled by our Conservative politicians. The diffusion of information which it is so much the foolish fashion to ridicule, among our populace preserves them from such frenzies, Great doubts are entertained whether Carlos has returned to Spain, and it is supposed that the report of his presence has been spread to inspirit his partizans, while, by his prudent absence, he takes the advantage of securing his Princely person.

The *Bill* for the admission of Dissenters to the privileges of the Universities has been flung out by a large majority of the Lords—the numbers, 187 to 85. We have never hesitated to express our opinion, that the object sought was unworthy of the Directors; but the denial of it is another exasperating proof of the incurable illiberality of the Peers. These men are doomed, and only filling up the measure of their fate. They have thrown away an opportunity of strengthening the Church and Aristocracy, and the blindness and wilful spirit in which they have done so indicate the wreck to which they must soon come.

THE MELBOURNE MINISTRY.—In losing Lord Grey the Cabinet has lost the greater part of such weight of personal reputation as it possessed; it will now have little strength, save that which it may derive from its measures. We fear it has lost most of its real strength of character also: it will now be a mere straw on the surface of the waters; it will drift forward with the current, or backward with the eddy; it will be more afraid of the people, but also more afraid of the Peers. In Lord Grey, what seemed fear of the Peers was, we believe sincerely, fear for the Peers; he could not bear that their obstinacy should ruin them; he threw himself between them and the people, and spared them the shock of a conflict with public opinion by bearing the brunt of it himself. The present Ministers will do nothing of this sort. Truckle to the Lords they may, if the people will let them; and (except Lord Lansdowne and perhaps one other at most) we doubt there is a man among them who, if he thought circumstances required it, would not turn the whole order out of doors without a pang.—The people therefore, have their cause in their own hands. Let them make it less trouble to quarrel with the Lords than with them, and their object, whatever it be, will quite surely be gained. —*Fox's Monthly Repository.*

TIMES.—AUG. 6TH.

Russia is said to have threatened the French Government with something not very different from war should Louis Philippe, though in selfdefence, cross the Pyrenees to the assistance of his Spanish

friends. Should a menace like this be realized, it would amount to neither more nor less than a general war in Europe. The declared neutrality of England therefore, it is obvious, would not prevent such a war, nor would this nation be thus guaranteed against becoming in the sequel an involuntary partaker of the contest.

England is now understood to be on terms of close and cordial co-operation with the French Government. She might, and most probably would, assent to the march of French troops for the support, if necessary, of Queen Isabella against the rebellion of Don Carlos. But the question then forces itself upon every man, whether the prospect of a *general* war would be most effectually frustrated by England appearing to relax the bonds of her alliance with France, and to leave that country to her own means of resisting an assault from the Eastern Powers, or by announcing at once, and frankly, that whoever molested Louis Philippe, for his defensive measures with regard to the Spanish succession, and in maintenance of the spirit of the quadripartite treaty, should feel the resentment of Great Britain. It is of necessity one main object with His Majesty's Government to ensure so long as possible the peace of Europe. It becomes at the same time a matter for deep and unavoidable deliberation—I. Whether the most forbearing policy is always in the end the most pacific. 2. Whether we are prepared in every contingency to surrender, as unworthy of a struggle for their defence, those objects of foreign policy which without it, there would be little hope of preserving.

AUGUST 9.

The Paris papers of Thursday, which we have received by express, contain abundance of intelligence from several parts of Spain, but we do not find the dates from that quarter to be later than those of the accounts previously received. The "details," relative to the general defeat of the Carlists, promised in the telegraphic despatch of the 4th, from Bayonne, do not seem to have been received in Paris up to the afternoon of Thursday; and that delay enabled the Carlist agents to propagate a very different version of the late affairs, which different version, however improbable, seems to have gained some belief. It was affirmed that Rodil had withdrawn to Pampeluna, and the inference put forth was of course not very favourable to the ultimate success of his late conflicts with the insurgents.

The news from the French side of the Pyrenees, which, as we have already said, must be received with great doubt, continues to make it appear that the French Government seriously contemplates the necessity of an intervention. Through the whole line of the frontier, reports to that effect prevailed. General Harispe was about to transfer his head-quarters to St. Jean de Luz, which is distant only a few miles from the Spanish territory.

We are assured by our Paris correspondent, that however probable all the preparations may render an expedition to Spain, no formal application for one has yet been made to the Government of France by that of Spain.

Further accounts from Toulon speak of preparations making by the Levant squadron to put immediately to sea, and of orders received from Paris that a frigate and two brigs of war should sail for the coast of Spain within 24 hours. The roadstead was covered with boats conveying provisions and men, presented an unusually busy scene.

A splendid entertainment was given by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to the Right Hon. Robert Grant previously to that gentleman taking his departure to assume the important office of Governor of Bombay. There were present at the entertainment—the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, Lord Hill, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Charles Grant, the President of the Board of Control, the Earl of Gosford, Mr. Cutlar Fegusson, Sir Howard Douglas, Bart, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Sir Robert Campbell, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir W. Young, Mr. Crawford, M. P., Mr. Lyall, M. P., the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the majority of the other members of the Court of Directors.

SPECTATOR,—AUGUST 9.

These are the days of short speeches & manifold legislation. The near approach of the 12th of August has been producing its usual effects on British senators. Bills are passed, withdrawn, or rejected with as much *nonchalance* as if the existence of grouse instead of the lives and fortunes of Englishmen were dependent upon the "Ayes or Noes have it" of the sonorous Speaker. The business of the week has in fact been for the most part merely routine. There are, however, a few subjects of general interest, which demand attention.

The Irish Tithe Bill passed the House of Commons on Tuesday, amidst the cheers of the Liberals and the groans of the intolerant Orange faction, who would wring his last potato from the wretched Catholic cottier for the support of their bloated sinecure establishment. The bill is to be read a second time on Monday in the House of Peers; that is, if it shall accord with their Lordships' good pleasure to preserve the Protestant Irish Clergy from starvation during the ensuing winter. The fate of these afflicted saints and confessors is in the hand of the lords. Ministers and the majority of the Commons are resolved to vote no more millions out of the produce of British industry for their support. It may be true that the Archbishop of Armagh has assured the Peers, that in Ulster the tithes will be paid; but the thoasand who have shared the last million loan, tell their Conservative Lordships a different tale as respects the three other provinces. The pressure of poor relations is hard upon the High Church Party; and upon the sensible old principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread," we fully expect that Mr. O'Connell's Tithe Bill will be gulped down by the Duke of Wellington and Bishop Phillpots. The Agitator (now in earnest become the Pacificator *) of Ireland is too strong for the Peers.

The proceedings in the Warwick Borough Bill were cut short on Tuesday, by the Lord Chancellor who gave the bill its quietus, by moving that it be read a second time that day six months. The Earl of Radnor assented to the motion; which of course met with the hearty approbation of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Warwick, Lord Aylesford, Lord Wynford, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Bexley, the Bishop of Hereford, and Lord Wharncliff—comprising on this occasion the whole "Upper House." The pretext for their conduct was a deficiency of proof in favour of the bill. It is well known that the Peers refused to receive much evidence which was admitted by the Committee of the House of Commons. Still it was proved before their Lordships, that a large sum of money had been advanced by the Earl of Warwick for the purposes of the election; that forty-two voters were bribed with money paid down and promised; that upwards of 500l. was expended illegally in ribbons, cockades, &c.; and that 4,464l. was laid out in treating. The evidence to prove false rating and the creation of fictitious votes, the Peers decided to be inadmissable; though every man's common sense will assure him that such practies are among the most usual acts of corruption and illegal interference with the freedom of election.

It is a remarkable fact, and proves the *animus* with which these upright judges set about their task, that they directed the counsel for the bill *to refer as little as possible to Lord Warwick!* There was a gross outlay of 8,500l. by a party, who polled only 700 votes for the purposes we have mentioned; and yet Lord Brougham mustered confidence to declare, that "although there was evidence enough to raise a *strong suspicion* against the borough, *the House could not legislate upon suspicions alone.* Lord Brougham also contended, that the misconduct of individual electors 'would not justify their Lordships in either partially or totally disfranchising a whole borough." But no one knows better than the Chancellor, than no human being was disfranchised by the bill, which merely went to *increase* the Warwick constituency, by the addition of some hundred reputable voters from the adjacent town of Leamington. The talk about disfranchising was therefore quite beside the question at issue. Surprise has been expressed at the conduct of Lords Durham and Radnor: the first ran away from his post, leaving his bill to be strangled by its enemies; and the second aided and abetted in the murder.

On this occasion, the House of Commons did its duty: a majority of 67 to 18 refused to issue a new writ for the delinquent borough; which, with Hertford and Carrickfergus, must await its doom next session. As for Stafford, we have recently heard nothing respecting it: we suppose it will be crushed out of political existence one of these days, by the paw of the "tame elephant."

The Poor Law Bill finally passed the Lords last night, after another strenuous attempt by the Bishop of Exeter to strike out the Bastardy clauses; which was defeated by a majority of 82 to 71. Subsequently, a clause framed by Lord Wharncliffe, but proposed for insertion by the Duke of Wellington, was agreed to: it will have the effect of making the father of a bastard child liable to the parish for the cost of its maintenance till the age of seven years; the paternity being first established to the satisfaction of the Magistrates, by evidence corroborative of the statement of the mother. The Bishop of Exeter described this clause as a consummation of the iniquity of the bill. So be it.

The second reading of the South Australian Bill was postponed last night till Monday next. The opposition to this measure appears to be almost, if not altogether, withdrawn. When it was in Committee of the House of Commons last Saturday, Mr. Hughes, in a manner highly creditable to his sense and candour, avowed that, upon further examination, his objections to the measure vanished; and, judging from the tone of the Duke of Wellington's remarks last night, we shall look for a fair consideration of its principles and real object from such of the Peers as happen to be gifted with understanding.

Lord ALTHORP has acted like a treacherous stepmother to Sir Edward Knatchbull's Beer Bill. He proposed a clause, last Friday, exempting from its operation every place above the size of a village; and on Wednesday, introduced a clause by way of rider, which authorizes Magistrates to permit beer-shops to be kept open from four in the morning till eleven o'clock at night. Thus stripped of its claws, the bill was suffered to pass the Commons. Will the Peers find time to agree to it?—to discuss its provisions is out of the question, "at this late period of the session," to use a phrase in every body's mouth this 9th of August.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S Drunken Committee reported the produce of their cogitations on Tusday. It is impossible to read a single paragraph of this document without laughing—it is so rich in absurdity. The most commonplace and hacknied ideas are decked out in such pompous phraseology—the political economy is so superlatively bad—and the remedies for gin and beer-drinking are so fantastical and impracticable—that had some facetious "licensed victualler" laboured with all his might to throw ridicule on the Committee and the subject of their investigations, he could not have done it more effectually than by getting some Member of the House to draw up such a report as this.

The few really working Members of the House of Commons, who have survived another session in spite of late hours, pestilential air, and seats as uncomfortable and not half so clean as those in some old-fashioned Presbyterian meeting-house, beset Lord Althorp on Thursday, with one loud cry for a more spacious, convenient, and healthy hall of assembly. Mr. Hume was foremost among the complaints followed by Messrs. Warburton, Ewart, Ward, Buckingham, Phillips, Aglionby, Leonard, said the House was sufficiently good; and Mr. Benett could not believe that seats were uncomfortable, as Members frequently fell asleep on them; besides, he could not give up the present building because of "the associations" connected with it. This sort of nonsense is worthy of Sir Robert Inglis; but quite out of character in a plain, straightforward, country gentleman like Mr. Benett. Lord Althorp admitted that the House was too small when there was a good attendance of Members; but as it could hold a few very comfortably, he did not think any alteration necessary; at all events he would leave it to the decision of a full House. We think that the best way to secure a large majority for the proposition, would be to cram six hundred Representatives of the People into the dark, dirty hole, and close all the windows, on some day when the thermometer ranges from 85 to 112, and then put it to the vote. The time is probably not far distant when *regular attendance* will be held an indispensable qualification in a Representative; and Lord Althorp, we suspect, will live to see the habitual absentees from their Parliamentary duties discarded by the constituencies whose affairs they neglect. As long as the place of assembly is incommodious, unhealthy, and disagreeable as the present, it does seem rather unreasonable to require constant attendance from Members—unless for the purpose of killing them.

* See *Spectator*, 19th October 1833; *page* 976.

New York papers have been received to the 17th of July. They contain accounts of some serious riots which occurred in that city in the 9th, 10th and 11th of last month. It seems that much excitement has prevailed among the least reputable of the White inhabitants, in consequence of the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Society to procure the emancipation of the Negroes in the slave-holding states. A trivial circumstance irritated the people on the evening of the 9th. A number of Blacks had assembled in a chapel for the celebration of the 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence; a ceremony which they had for some reason deferred for a few days. A society of singers also intended to meet at the same chapel: but they found it preoccupied, and very much enraged at the insolence of the Negroes. A crowd soon collected and attacked the poor Blacks; and thence they proceeded to break the windows of several unpopular individuals, as well as domolishing the interior of four churches and chapels where anti-slavery doctrines were preached. The police and military at length succeeded in suppressing the riots; which, however, continued during the greater part of three days. It is impossible to give any distinct account of what occurred on each of the days, owing to the imperfect manner in which the American papers have detailed the events. Similar outrages took place about the same time in some places in Connecticut and New Jersey.

According to present arrangements his Majesty will prorogue the Parliament on Thursday next in person *pro forma* to the 10th of September.—, *Globe.*

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the suppression of the *Calcutta Journal*, in the year 1823, recommends that compensation should be made to Mr. Buckingham for the measures of the Government in ordering him to quit India, and suppressing the journal. An analysis of the evidence laid before the Committee has been printed, and exhibits a series of proceedings of the most arbitrary description. Mr. Buckingham estimates his loss at about 50,000*l.*

The death of the celebrated prisoner, Mrs Arbuthnot, is said to have been caused by cholera. The event was announced to the Duke of Wellington, at a convivial party, by special express. Mrs. Arbuthnot, we understand, was in her forty-first year. She had held her pension of 936*l.* ever since 1793; although her husband received his pension as a retired Ambassador.

Mr. Boucherot and M. Thibaudieu, two gentlemen well known upon the Parisian Bourse, shot themselves on Sunday morning, at their respective residences in Paris, in consequence of losses incurred by the great fall in the Funds on the preceding day.

The losses of a single banking-house in Paris during the last month, in the transactions in the Funds, are estimated at 15,000,000fr. or 600,000*l.*

The accounts from New York fully bear out the anticipation of the great demand for gold which is likely to follow the change in the relative value of the gold and silver coinage of the Union. It is plain that General Jackson's Government is achieving, and with a very rapid progress too, one of the greatest reforms in the currency ever attempted by any country. It is admitted that a supply of specie and bullion has been already obtained from Europe of 20,000,000 dollars or 4,000,000*l* sterling in value, and that a further very considerable supply will be wanted and will be obtained. The predilection here and in other parts of Europe is so great for investments in the local stock of the several states of the American Union, that it finds purchasers to almost any extent that may be required: by the proper application of this power, bullion may in like manner be obtained, and the proper balance between bank-notes and specie, the great object of the President's policy, established throughout the United States. By our great monetary interests here, the progress of the operation cannot be watched with too much solicitude.—*Times.*

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

On the appointment of Sir F. Adam to succeed Mr. Lushington in the government of Madras, a loud outcry was made in the House of Commons (and with great propriety) for a reduction in the salary, which was accordingly effected: but in the present appointment of Mr. Grant to a Governorship, the duties of which are anything but onerous, we have heard nothing of a reduction, which, in common justice, should be applied to the one appointment as to the other. The work of retrenchment and reduction seems to be going on unsparingly in India, by Lord Ben[illegible] should high situations as th[illegible] be subjected to the same rule, [illegible] portunity? Is it that the new [illegible] Brother of the President of the B[illegible] and therefore exempt from the cut[illegible] ings to which all other Indian official[illegible] pily exposed?

The following particulars of Mr. Robert[illegible] salaries and emoluments, at Bombay, ar[illegible] from an account printed by order of the H[illegible] Commons. on the 5th of June, 1834; but th[illegible] are understated, by reckoning the rupee at[illegible] two shillings; for instance, we believe his ow[illegible] lary is fifteen thousand pounds, net.

Salary of the Governor.....
Salary of his 3 Private Secretaries.....
Salary and allowances of his Su[illegible]
Parell House establishment, [illegible]
Malabar Point House estab[illegible]
Dapooree House establ[illegible]
Governor's Body G[illegible]
and Footmen.....

Total of Civil [illegible]
and his 14[illegible]

The re[illegible]
the plate, [illegible]
yachts, boats[illegible]
body-guard[illegible]
extras no[illegible]
cash acco[illegible]
Post-office [illegible]
a hundred [illegible]
direct p rso[illegible]
Governor cau[illegible]
pension and stipe[illegible]ge, which amounts to the sum of 219,124*l.* 10s. per annum.

The establishment of steam packets is a good result of the appointmet of the President's brother to Bombay; and we look to the new Governor with renewed hope: though hope has so often been disappointed by new Governors, that we had almost resolved no longer to expect much from any new administration.

We merely attempt to state the value of the office to which Mr. R. Grant has been appointed, for we think the country ought to know it; however, it is so mystified, that we cannot find exact data. The Governor will live in a style equal to the expenditure of more than 50,000*l.* a-year, and he will save 13,000*l.* a-year, and accumulate by interest, 10,000*l.* in his five years; so that, after ing cost the country 325,000*l.* he may return honest man, with 75,000*l.*—*East India Magazine for August.*

WHO IS LORD W[illegible]—A RHAPSODY.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE[illegible]: adeas. [illegible]is Lord Melbourne? When we have said that he is *not* nobody (no sin against Murray, by the way), we have said every thing. Martin, the madman, ceased to be an ordinary maniac, by the extraordinary act of burning York Minster. The noble viscount, now first Lord of the Treasury, ceased to be an every-day lord by an act of more than lordly folly. Lord Melbourne is the never-to-be-forgotten victim of the never-to-be-forgotten triumph of Coldbath Fields. He it was who charged the breechless soldiery of the rebel host, on the plains of Calthorp; overcame the redoubtable legions of unarmed vagabonds; broke through the vanguard of old women and children; dispersed the light squadrons of shirtless boys and hoary-headed old men; and finally routed the main body of the deaf, the decrepid, the halt, and the blind. He it was who out-Hannibal'd the conqueror of Cannæ, in planning and executing the masterly stratagem of capturing six atrocious conspirators, who were preparing to dethrone and behead the King, and seize the empire, and had all but effected their traitorous purpose, when Lord Melbourne caught the sanguinary wretches in the very act of——playing at soldiers with wooden swords in a hay-loft. He it was who permitted the amiable Mr. Laing, of police-office renown, to exhibit his benignant mercies to the many villains guilty on being found to indulge in feather beds. He it was who turned poor foolish Collins the old man-of-war's-man, into a Bounaparte, and shipped him to Port Jackson for the safety of Great Britain: and to him are we indebted for preserving us from the horrors of revolution. But we have done. Surely we have enumerated more than enough to satisfy the most sceptical as to Lord Melbourne's claim to take the lead in public affairs; or, may it not be reasonably supposed, that the man who with a detachment of marines could effect half the glories that we have detailed, must, with resources of the whole fleet at his back, do something of a magnitude corresponding with his already well-earned renown? Though we are far from presuming that our readers are ignorant of the fact, it may, not be altogether out of place, to remind them, that *all* the peers in Earl Grey's cabinet (Lord Melbourne among the rest) were of decided opinion, that without the Coercion Bill, as it last passed Parliament, the tranquillity of his Majesty's dominions could not be preserved. But no sooner is the noble viscount entrusted with the seals of office, than he runs down to the House of Lords, and declares that three obnoxious clauses of the bill are to be forthwith rescinded—in fact, the whole bill given up, and an amasculated one, by way of excuse, to be introduced *first* into the Lower House. So completely does this proceeding satisfy Mr. O'Connel and his Irish fraternity of M. P.s, that he declared, the very night the announcement was made in the Commons, that he was well pleased with the alterations. Here, then, is a complete empaling of principle upon the horns of a most untoward dilemma; here is a Scylla and Charybdis, a frying-pan-and-fire sort of alternative. The bill of last session could not be carried, that's certain; for the attempt ruined the old cabinet, with a much greater man than Lord Melbourne at its head. What then becomes of his Majesty's dominions?—shared, of course, among the agitators, or there is no truth in Lord Melbourne's assertions.—*Atlas, August* 6.

[illegible]GET.

[illegible]his financial statement for [illegible] night, and whether we look [illegible] taxation effected within the last [illegible]ears—a reduction partly obtained [illegible]ed expenditure, but still more in [illegible]of a steadily rising Revenue—or [illegible]e consider the increase of exports, or the [illegible] consumption of exciseable articles, it is [illegible] that there is a vigour and elasticity in the [illegible]es of the country, which a few years ago, [illegible]st-informed could not have predicted, nor [illegible]he most sanguine have ventured to antici- [illegible] will be in the recollection of our readers, [illegible] Althorp, at an early period of the Ses- [illegible] the House that the surplus expect- [illegible] of the financial year, 5th Ap- [illegible]le him to propose the repeal [illegible]o provide, without any [illegible] of the interest of the [illegible]he West India Pro- [illegible]ever, the progress- [illegible]e has been such [illegible]ose the reduc- [illegible] though not [illegible]ery injuri- [illegible] to a [illegible] arti- [illegible]ew, [illegible] starch, [illegible]y improv- [illegible] as the du- [illegible]brated in the [illegible]House —among [illegible] which the finer soaps are in[illegible] [illegible]sed to repeal the export duty on coals, [illegible] of small Assessed Taxes, and the duty on almanacks The total amount of these reductions, including the House Tax, which is 1,200,000*l.*, is estimated at 1,581,000*l.* To admit of the whole of these salutary reductions the present revenue is not quite equal; and it is therefore proposed to augment the charge for licenses to retail spirits 50 per cent.: these licenses vary at present from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*, according to the value of the house. It is also intended to make some alteration in the beer-shop license, which now amount to 2*l.* 2*s.* When the beer is not consumed on the premises, this is to be reduced to 1*l.* 1*s.*; when it is consumed, the license is to be raised to 3*l.* 3*s.* With these two augmentations—undoubtedly the least objectionable that could be proposed, and estimated to produce about 200,000*l.*—the Revenue of the country will, it appears, be sufficient, not only to afford the reduction of 1,581,000*l.* of taxation, but also to provide for the payment of 750,000*l.*, the interest on the West India Compensation, and making a total of 2,331,000*l.* It is also proposed to reduce the duty on spirits in Ireland 1*s.* per gallon; the decrease in quantity brought to charge within the last few years, and the increase of illicit distillation, proving that the taxation of this article has considerably passed the limit of productiveness. The loss by this reduction will, it is supposed, extend only to this year, and will be met by a surplus peculiar to the same period. The increased quantity paying duty, by the destruction of the trade of the smuggler, will, it is estimated, produce, in a very short time, an amount of duty equal to that now received. When we recollect that since October, 1830, reductions will have been made in the taxation of the country, after those now proposed have been carried into effect, to the extent of about eight millions, and when we reflect that these have been rendered practicable in a great degree through the expanding resources of the country, we cordially agree with Lord Althorp in considering it a subject of just congratulation, and a proof as gratifying as it is indisputable, that these resources are not only undiminished, but that we may rely with confidence on their gradual and steady improvement. We gather from Lord Althorp's statement, that Government are provided with the money to pay off the dissentients upon the reduction of the Four per Cents.; and that a negociation is pending, which is likely to be successful, for paying off the Bank, without coming to the Money Market.

TAXES REDUCED.

According to the statement of the Noble Lord the *reduction of taxation* will stand thus—

House Tax	£1,200,000
Customs' Bill, including a variety of items.	200,000
Starch	75,000
Stone bottles and Sweets	6,000
Assessed Taxes, including the duties on widows in farm-houses occupied by tenants under 20*l.* a-year, or by owners under 100*l.* a-year, and not having an income exceeding 100*l.* a-year from any other source—duties on certain classes of husbandry horses—horses used by bailiffs, shepherds, and herdsmen—duties on shepherds' and herdsmen's dogs-duties on male servants under eighteen years of age, provided they have a legal settlement in the parish where they are hired—duties on one riding horse, kept by Clergymen, or Dissenting or Catholic Ministers, whose incomes are under 120*l.* per annum—duties on male servants kept by Roman Catholic Clergymen, and on post horses used occasionally by licensed postmasters in husbandry, for drawing manure, fuel, &c. (an innkeeper is liable to a duty of 12*s.* 6*d.*, if he use a post-horse occasionally in drawing coals, hay, or corn, for his own use)	75,000
And finally, the Repeal of the Duties on Almanacks, amounting to	25,000
Making a grand total of	£1,581,000

To this sum is to be added the reduction of one shilling per gallon on spirits distilled in Ireland, amounting to about 200.000*l.*—making the actual reduction in taxation 1,781,000*l.*, which is provided for by—

INCREASED DUTIES.

50 per Cent. on Licenses for the retailing of Spirits in England, otherwise on "Gin Temples"	160,000
Alteration in Beer Licenses, increasing those on persons allowing beer to be drank on the premises to three guineas, and reducing those who only sell beer, without permitting it to be drank on the premises to one guinea	35,000
And by the estimated surplus, revenue, as compared with last year	1,620,000*l.*

BANKING FAILURE IN EDINBURGH.—The failure of the banking firm of Messrs. Kinnear, Smith, and Co., has created a great sensation in this quarter. As the extent of the deficiency has not been declared, it is impossible to calculate what may be the effects of this much-to-be deplored event. We need not say that the causes which operated to produce this failure are wholly unconnected with any part of the admirable system of Scotch banking, and must be ascribed to circumstances of a very different character. Credit has sustained a slight shock, but public confidence is now almost wholly restored.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*.

It is rumoured that the blue riband which became vacant by the death of Earl Bathurst is to be given to the Duke of Norfolk.—*Times, August* 1.

We have good reason to believe that one of the projects of the Melbourne Administration is to provide for the Earl of Munster in India. The Governor Generalship has long been the object of the Earl's ambition, and he is now sedulously preparing for it. Need we suggest to all who have an interest in the well-being of our Indian possessions to be on the alert for preventing an appointment that would in all probability be attended with the most disastrous resultes?—*True Sun.* Surely such an appointment cannot be contemplated.—*Times, July* 31.

THE SICK LION AND THE ASS.—By way of giving the kick to the sick lion, the Ministry offered the appointment of Privy Seal to its late Premier. Lord Grey was thus invited to take a subordinate office in a Cabinet of his promoted subalterns, and it must have been supposed that, for he love of place, he would support a course of policy in an inferior post, which he had resigned rather than adopt when his responsibilities were those of the chief. Had Lord Grey accepted the offered compliment, Lord Althorp's position would have been gracious indeed—imagine Lord Grey, in an inferior office, returning to the Cabinet in which Lord Althorp holds his former place, and finding that, after they had come to an agreement upon matters of policy upon which there had been an abrupt schism, the only difference was, that he, Lord Grey, was deposed, and sunk to a place of ceremony.

MESSRS. KINNIER AND CO.'S BANKRUTICY.—A statement of the disabilities and assets of this Scotch banking establishment, the failure of which occurred a few days since, has been communicated to the creditors, by which it appears that the debts, &c., are under 350,000*l.*, and the assets above 280,900*l.* A dividend, it is expected, will be proposed of 14*s.* in the pound sterling.—*Atlas, August* 6.

LORDS BROUGHAM AND DURHAM.

Nobody can have been much about London for the last week, without hearing it buzzed in all directions, even where it was not proclaimed by the Tory newspapers, that Lords Brougham and Durham, have been and still are actively busied in an intrigue to turn out Lord Melbourne, and to set up the Chancellor as Prime Minister in his room.

We shall neither accredit nor deny this piece of gossip.

On Lord Durham's side a voluntary partnership with Lord Brougham would seem the most improbable thing in the world, if the conduct of public men were always calculated on just principles, or guided by natural feelings. Lord Durham ought to know the Chancellor by this time. It is shrewdly suspected of the learned Lord, that Durham's exclusion from the Cabinet has, at least on one occasion if not more, been in great part accomplished by manœuvres to which the learned Lord was not entirely a stranger. It is certain that the Lord Chancellor was the individual who moved to postpone the second reading of the Warwick Disfranchisement Bill for the ominous term of six months, in other words, to strangle it; and this bill was Lord Durham's, favorite ward, it was his *cheval de battailie*, in the House of Peers. It were to be wished that the noble Lord had remained at his post to protect his own undertaking from the guardians by whose hug it has been squeezed to death. It is hardly credible however, that Lord Durham could, after all he is aware of, be weak enough to become a whistle for Lord Brougham to blow upon, and then to be flung aside with happy carelessness when the tune was over. But of this every man may be sure, viz. that all the matchless legerdemain, cloaked by all the consummate *naivete*, of Lord Brougham's manner will not stand for an instant before one withering glance of Lord Melbourne, when once his suspicions shall have been awakened. Fielding says that the honest men of the community are far an overmatch for the knaves, even in cunning, from the moment when they begin to distrust them. And Vidocq declares that all rogues are in some respects incorrigibly stupid. Now, we are as far as possible from insinuating, ay, and from believing, that either Fielding or Vidocq had their eye to Chancellors or Cabinet Ministers when they were inditing the above wholesome truths. We are still further from believing that in any respect Lord Brougham could ever be placed in the catagory with those classes against whom the sting of the satirist and the thief-taker was directed. But to this extent we will asseverate in favour of Lord Melbourne,—namely, that his Lordship is both discerning and decided in an eminent degree—that he is a man of more than common penetration—of great moral as well as personal courage—and that the hour in which he detected the slightest trick which could be looked upon as more than merely ludicrous, which deserved to be thought either formidable or disgraceful, in the conduct of any person who bore office with or under him, that hour would be the last of the culprit's political existence as part of the Melbourne Administration. The rumour hinted at may be utterly false for aught that we know, but at all events the circumstance which it asserts to be true, cannot be otherwise than indifferent to him against whom it is meant to operate, for Lord Melbourne's Ministry will never be overturned by such paltry means, nor will a rejection of the Irish tithe bill by the Tory oligarchy in the Lords have the least adverse effect on the stability of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet. The rejection of the bill might starve the unhappy Irish clergy—that's all.

SIR JOHN C. HOBHOUSE AT NOTTINGHAM.

The Radicals of Nottingham have given Sir John Hobhouse a very unwelcome reception. A meeting was called at the Exchange Great Room, on Monday evening, but such was the uproar, that the Hon. Baronet could not be heard.

The disturbers of the meeting were abundantly furnished with "cat o'-nine-tails," which they flourished in a manner unquestionably significant of the ability with which they could use them on the back of an unfortunate opponent, while they, at the same time, cried out at the top of their voices, "inhumanity," "horrible." "barbarity," "Hobhouse," "bring forth that crocodile," meaning Sir John, as they impatiently awaited his arrival.

The cats were supplied by Sir John's opponents, in connexion with a report which they have very industriously circulated, that he is an advocate for flogging. Scouts of the party who were placed on the look-out for his approach at a little after 8 o'clock rushed into the room wildly shouting, "he's coming—he's coming!" The intelligence was received with most discordant groaning, each yeller endeavouring to throw a peculiarly barbarous sound into his voice, and under this style of welcome Sir John, accompanied by Mr. Wakefield, a gentleman of Whig principles, residing in the town and also by numerous other friends, entered the room, when the yell became an alarming shriek, and the cats were whirled right and left over Sir John's head, and in like manner flourished in his face, in a manner more insulting and aggravating, more bas and disgraceful, than if the wieldets of them—valiant in large bodies, but cowardly according to report, in units—had struck him with them. Through this close avenue of cat-wielders, Sir John, with considerable difficulty, but evidently undismayed, reached the platform, the yell being still kept up with unabated fury. The room, which is nearly as large again as the great room at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, was densely crowded, and the heat and pressure were most inconvenient. Every symbolical mode of giving expression to the feelings and bad passions was now resorted to; those who were not gratified with the pleasure and distinction of having a cat in their hands, exercising their ingenuity in the display of nine dirty fingers, emblematical of tails. One fellow jumped by invitation on the back of another and was most lustily flogged right under Sir John's nose, by an apparently worthy executioner. This process particularly as the man who received the lashing, and caught it rather severely on the "seat of honour" evidently winced under it, and ineffectually struggled non relishing the joke, to escape, excited considerable laughter in which Sir John Hobhouse heartily joined. Placards, with strongly expressed inscriptions on them condemnatory of Sir John were shouldered in various parts of the room, and held up to his eye, and among them bills which ran thus—"Will you vote for Hobhouse and military flogging?"—"Hobhouse and no Ballot?"—"Hobhouse and long Parliament?"—"Hobhouse and Corn Laws?"—"Hobhouse and Lord Bishops?"—"Hobhouse, who voted for red coat judges for your Irish fellow-subjects?"—"Hobhouse and placemen and pensioners?"—"Hobhouse and taxation?" &c. Sir John at last retired but subsequently addressed the electors in his Committee-room.

On Wednesday the nomination of the candidates took place, when Mr. Eagle was named by Mr. George Gill and Mr. Boothby, jnn., amidst loud cheers. The reception of Mr. J. C. Hobhouse was as boisterous and ruffianly as before; and, in fact, on being proposed by Lord Rancliffe, and seconded by Mr. Wakefield, he was refused a hearing. The confusion and uproar became so great that Sir John was obliged to desist from addressing the meeting. He again, however, asked them if they would hear him, but they cried aloud "No! no! no!" and yelled horribly. Sir John then turning from them, said, "Very well; the poll will decide it." The assessor then took the show of hands, which was greatly in favour of Mr. Eagle; but there was not 1 in 50 amongst those held up whose owner had a vote, A poll was then demanded on the part of Sir John Hobhouse, and the meeting broke up.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

[From Babbage's Economy of Manufactures.]

We have seen that the application of the *Division of Labour* tends to produce cheaper articles; that it thus increases the demand; and gradually, by the effect of competition, or by the hope of increased gain, that it causes large capital to be embarked in extensive factories. Let us now examine the influence of this accumulation of capital directed to one object. In the first place, it enables the most important principle on which the advantages of the division of labour depends to be carried almost to its extreme limits: not merely is the precise amount of skill purchased which is necessary for the execution of each process, but throughout every stage—from that in which the raw material is procured, to that by which the finished produce is conveyed into the hands of the consumer—the same economy of skill prevails. The quantity of work produced by a given number of people is greatly augmented by such an extended arrangement; and the result is necessarily a great reduction in the cost of the article which is brought to market.

Amongst the causes which tend to the cheap production of any article, and which are connected with the employment of additional capital, may be mentioned the care which is taken to prevent the absolute waste of any part of the raw material. An attention to this circumstance sometimes causes the union of two trades in one factory, which otherwise might have been separated.

An enumeration of the arts to which the horns of cattle are applicable, will furnish a striking example of this kind of economy. The tanner who has purchased the raw hides, separates the horns, and sells them to the makers of combs and lanterns. The horn consists of two parts, an outward horny case, and an inward conical substance, somewhat intermediate between indurated hair and bone. The first process consists in separating these two parts, by means of a blow against a block of wood. The horny exterior is then cut into three portions with a frame-saw.

1. The lowest of these, next the root of the horn, after undergoing several processes, by which it is flattened, is made into combs. 2. The middle of the horn, after being flattened by heat, and having its transparency improved by oil, is split into thin layers, and forms a substitute for glass, in lanterns of the commonest kind. 3. The tip of the horn is used by the makers of knife-handles, and for the tops of whips, and for other similar purposes. 4. The interior, or core of the horn, is boiled down in water. A large quantity of fat rises to the surface; this is put aside, and sold to the makers of yellow soap. 5. The liquid itself is used as a kind of glue, and is purchased by cloth-dressers for stiffening. 6. The insoluble substance, which remains behind, is then sent to the mill, and, being ground down, is sold to the farmers for manure. 7. Besides these various purposes to which the different parts of the horn are applied, the clippings which arise in comb-making are sold to the farmer for manure. In the first pear after they are spread over the soil they have comparatively little effect, but during the next four or five their efficiency is considerable. The shavings which form the refuse of the lantern-maker, are of a much thinner texture: some of them are cut into various figures, and painted, and used as toys; for being hygrometric, they curl up when placed on the palm of a warm hand. But the greater part of these shavings also are sold for manure, and from their extremely thin and divided form, the full effect is produced upon the first crop.

In many of the large establishments of our manufacturing districts substances are employed which are the produce of remote countries, and which are, in several instances, almost peculiar to few situations. The discovery of any new [illegible] where such articles exist in abundance, is [illegible] of great importance to any establishment which consumes them in large quantities; and it has been found, in some instances, that the expense of sending persons to great distances, purposely to discover and to collect such produce, has been amply repaid. Thus it has happened that the snowy mountains of Sweden and Norway, as well as the warmer hills of Corsica, have been almost stripped of one of their vegetable productions, by agents sent expressly from one of our largest establishments for the dyeing of calicoes. Owing to the same command of capital, and to the scale upon which the operations of large factories are carried on, their returns admit of the expense of sending out agents to examine into the wants and tastes of distant countries, as well as of trying experiments, which, although profitable to them, would be ruinous to smaller establishments possessing more limited resources.

When capital has been invested in machinery, and in buildings for its accommodation, and when the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have acquired a knowledge of the modes of working at the machines, reason of considerable weight are required to cause their removal. Such changes of position do, however, occur; and they have been alluded to by the committee on the fluctuation of manufacturers' employment, as one of the causes interfering most materially with an uniform rate of wages: it is therefore of particular importance to the workmen to be acquainted with the real causes which have driven manufactures from their ancient seats.

"The migration or change of place of any manufacture has sometimes arisen from improvements of machinery not applicable to the spot where such manufacture was carried on, as appears to have been the case with the woollen manufacture, which has in great measure migrated from Essex, Suffolk, and other southern counties, to the northern districts, where coal for the use of the steam-engine is much cheaper. But this change has, in some instances, been caused or accelerated by the conduct of the workmen, in refusing a reasonable reduction of wages, or opposing the introduction of some kind of improved machinery or process; so that, during the dispute, another spot has in a great measure supplied their place in the market. Any violence used by the workmen against the property of their masters, and any unreasonable combination on their part, is almost sure thus to be injurious to themselves."

These removals become of serious consequence when the factories have been long established, because a population commensurate with their wants invariably grows up around them. The combinations in Nottinghamshire, of persons under the name of Luddities, drove a great number of lace-frames from that district, and caused establishments

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to be formed in Devonshire, We ought also to observe, that the effect of driving any establishment into a new district, where similar works have not previously existed, is not merely to place it out of the reach of such combinations, but, after a few years, the example of its success will most probably induce our capitalists in the new district to engage in the same manufacture: and thus, although one establishment only should be driven away, the workmen, through whose combination its removal is effected, will not merely suffer by the loss of that portion of demand for their labour which the factory caused; but the value of that labour will itself be reduced by the competition of a new field of production.

It is of great importance that the more intelligent amongst the class of workmen should examine into the correctness of these views; because, without having their atttention directed to them, the whole class may, in some instances, be led by designing persons to pursue a course, which, although plausible in appearance, is in reality at variance with their own best interests.

ADVICE IN PURCHASING A HORSE

In buying a horse, one of the chief requisites to be attended to, is the degree of nervous energy which the animal possesses; and it is the union of this energy with good conformation that makes many horses invaluable. Its absence or presence, however, is not likely to be discovered by the purchaser without a trial; and to avoid disappointment in this respect, it is therefore advisable to obtain one prior to purchase. The horre should be set to the work he will be called on to perform; and if he is intended for the saddle or single harness he should have no companion on his trial, for many horses work well in company, that are downright sluggards when alone.

Some horses have an unpleasant way of going, or are difficult to manage, or have some vice which is only displayed at work. These are so many more reasons for having a trial prior to striking a bargain. But if that cannot be obtained, some sort of conclusion regarding the animal's spirit may be drawn from his general appearance. The way he carries his head, his attention to surrounding objects, his gait, and the lively motion of his ears, may all or each be looked to work. It is only, however, in a private stable, or in that of a respectable dealer that these *criteria* can be depended upon: for, in a market place, the animal is too much excited by the cracking of whips, and the too frequent application of them, to be judged of as regards his temper. Neither must the buyer be thrown off his guard by the animation which horses display at an auction, or on coming out of the stable of a petty dealer, for it is a fact which cannot be too well made known, that there are many unprincipled dealers, who make it their business, "before showing a horse, to "put some life in him, that is they torture him with the lash, till, between pain and fear, the poor animal is so much excited as to bound from side to side with his utmost agility, at the least sound or movement of the bystanders.

The head, as being a part not at all contributing to progression, should, in the saddle-horse, be small, that it may be light—the nostrils expanded to admit plenty of air, and the space between the branches of the lower jaw, called the channel, should be wide, that there may be plenty of room for the head of the windpipe. In the draught-horse, a heavy head is not, as far as utility is concerned, an objection for it enables him to throw some weight into the collar; and hence, excepting its ugliness, it is rather an advantage if he is used entirely for the draught. But it makes the saddle-horse bear heavy on the hand of the rider, make him liable to stumble, and when placed at the end of a long neck is apt to wear out the fore feet and legs by its great weight. The neck of the saddle-horse should be thin, not too much arched, and rather short than long, for the same reason that the head should be light: and, in the draught-horse, it may be thick, stallionlike, and sufficiently long to afford plenty of room for the collar, and for the same reason that the head may be large in this animal. The windpipe should be large and standing well out from the neck, that the air may have an easy passage to and from the lungs. The horse used for both carrying and drawing should have a head and neck neither too light nor too heavy.

That the saddle horse may be safe, and have extensive action, it is necessary that the withers be high. This advantage is indicated by the horse standing well up before; and it is usual, in showing a horse, to exaggerate the height of the forehand by making him stand with his fore feet on a somewhat elevated spot. A horse with low withers appears thick and cloddy about the shoulder. In the ass and mule the withers are very low, and the shoulders very flat, and this is the reason why they are so unpleasant to ride, and why it is next to impossible to keep the saddle in its proper place without the aid of a crupper. High withers, however, are not essential to the racer or the draught-horse. The former does all his work by leaps, and that is performed best when the horse stands somewhat higher behind than before: neither are high withers necessary to the draught-horse: but in the roadster they are as important as the safety of the rider is, for a horse with a low forehand is easily thrown on his knees. In the draught-horse, this tendency towards the ground is obviated by the support the collar affords.

The chest should be deep and wide in all horses, but especially so in one intended for quick work, in order that there may be plenty of room for those important organs, the lungs.

The back should not be too long nor too short, for though length is favourable to an extended stride and rapid motion, yet it makes the horse weak, and unable either to draw or carry any considerable weight. On the other hand, if the back be too short the horse's action must be confined, and short-backed horses in general make an unpleasant noise when trotting, by striking the shoe of the hind foot against the shoe of the fore one; and though they are in general very hardy and capable of enduring much fatigue, and of living on but little food yet a back of middling length is better by far than one immoderately short or long. The back should be nearly straight.

In the saddle-horse, and where safety is desirable, the position of the fore leg is worthy of attention. It should be placed well forward, and descend perpendicularly to the ground, the toe being nearly in a line with the point of the shoulder. The pasterns should neither be turned in nor out. When they are turned inwards, the horse is in general very liable to cut the fetlock-joint by striking the opposite foot against it. The draught-horse may be excused, though he leans a little over his fore legs, but the saddle-horse will be apt to stumble if he does so.

The foot should be as nearly round as possible, smooth, and displaying no signs of brittleness by pieces being broken and chipped off by the nails; the sole should be put moderately concave; when flat, it is objectionable and particularly so in the heavy high-actioned horse, for there is then a probability of its becoming convex.

With regard to the important point, "mark of month:" At the age of six years, the mark in the teeth is gone from two central nippers: they being the oldest by a year, are soonest worn down. As seven the mark is worn out of the four central teeth, at & eight the majority of horses lose all mark and afterwards may be styled aged; though the purchaser need not reject a horse because his mouth is too old to express his age, provided his limbs appear clean and firm, for few horses become useless from natural decay.

A FLEMISH TRADITION.

The following instance of the passion of revenge, when untempered by any thing like moral or religious influence, and incited by patriotism, is mentioned by Goldsmith in his publication called "the Bee," as being current as a traditional story in his time in Flanders:—

When the Saracens overran Europe with their armies, and penetrated as far even as Antwerp, Bidderman was lord of a city, which time has since swept into destruction. As the inhabitants of this country were divided under separate leaders, the Saracens found an easy conquest, and the city of Bidderman, among the rest, became a prey to the victors.

Thus dispossessed of his paternal city, our unfortunate governor was obliged to seek refuge from the neighbouring princes, who were as yet unsubdued, and he for some time lived in a state of wretched dependence among them.

Soon, however, his love to his native country brought him back to his own city, resolved to rescue it from the enemy, or fall in the attempt: thus, in disguise, he went among the inhabitants, and endeavoured, but in vain, to excite them to a revolt. Former misfortunes lay so heavily on their minds, that they rather chose to suffer the most cruel bondage, than attempt to vindicate their former freedom.

As he was thus one day employed, whether by information or from suspicion is not known, he was apprehended by a Saracen soldier as a spy, and brought before the very tribunal at which he once presided. The account he gave of himself was by no means satisfactory. He could produce no friends to vindicate his character; wherefore, as the Saracens knew not their prisoner, and as they had no direct proofs against him, they were content with condemning him to be publicly whipped as a vagabond.

The execution of this sentence was accordingly performed with the utmost rigour. Bidderman was bound to the post, the executioner seeming disposed to add to the cruelty of the senteuce, as he received no bribe for lenity. Whenever Bidderman groaned under the scourge, the other redoubling his blows, cried out, "Does the villain murmur?" If Bidderman entreated but a moment's respite from torture, the other only repeated his former exclamation, "Does the villain murmur?"

From this period, revenge, as well as patriotism, took entire possession of his soul. His fury stooped so low as to follow the executioner with unremitting resentment. But conceiving that the best method to attain these ends was to acquire some eminence in the city, he laid himself out to oblige its new masters, studied every art, and practised every meanness, that serve to promote the needy or render the poor pleasing; and, by these means, in a few years he came to be of some note in the city, which justly belonged entirely to him.

The executioner was therefore, the first object of his resentment, and he even practised the lowest fraud to gratify the revenge he owed him. A piece of plate, which Bidderman and previously stolen from the Saracen governor, he privately conveyed into the executioner's house, and then gave information of the theft. They who are any way acquainted with the rigour of the Arabian laws, know that theft is punished with immediate death. The proof was direct in this case; the executioner had nothing to offer in his own defence, and he was therefore condemned to be beheaded upon a scaffold in the public market-place. As there was no executioner in the city but the very man who was now to suffer, Bidderman himself undertook this to him, most agreeable office. The criminal was conducted from the judgment seat, bound with cords: the scaffold was erected, and he placed in such a manner as he might lie most convenient for the blow.

But his death alone was not sufficient to satisfy the resentment of this extraordinary man, unless it was aggravated with every circumstance of cruelty. Wherefore, coming up the scaffold, and disposing every thing in readiness for the intended blow, with the sword in his hand he approached the criminal, and, whispering in a low voice, assured him that he himself was the person that had once been used with so much cruelty that, to his knowledge, he died very innocently, for the plate had been stolen by himself, and privately conveyed into the house of the other.

"Oh, my countrymen!" cried the criminal, "do you hear what this man says?" "Does the villain murmur?" replied Bidderman, and immediately, at one blow, severed his head from his body.

Still, however, he was not content, till he had ample vengeance on the governors of the city, who condemned him. To effect this, he hired a small house adjoining to the town wall, under which he every day dug, and carried out the earth in a basket. In this unremitting labour he continued several years, every day digging a little, and carrying the earth unsuspected away. By this means, he at last made a secret communication from the country into the city, and only wanted the appearance of an enemy in order to betray it. This opportunity at length offered: the French army came into the neighbourhood, but had no thoughts of sitting down before a town which they considered as impregnable. Bidderman, however, soon altered their resolutions, and upon communicating his plan to the general, he embraced it with ardour. Through the private passage above mentioned, he introduced a large body of the most resolute soldiers, who soon opened the gates for the rest, the whole army rushing in, put every Saracen was found to the sword.

THE JEW OF WILNA.—In the advance of the French against Russia, a colonel, strolling in the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in plundering and ill-treating an aged Jew and a young girl. The marauders, not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows; but the colonel, who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house severely wounded; he himself received slight wounds, and a ball grazed his cheek. On the return of the remnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue, want, and disease, the worn-out soldier, in rags, sought the dwelling of the Jew, and with difficulty was recognised, so completely changed was his appearance. The Jew completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him through the hostile armies to France. At the peace, the colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and sister shared. He had forgetton the Jew of Wilna, when one evening, in the spring of 1816, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet, and vanished. On opening it, the colonel found bills, on a banker in Paris, to the amount of L. 5000, with the following note.—"He whoe. daughter you preserved from the most brutal treatment, whose life you saved, and whose house you protected from plunder at the risk of your existence, sends you an offering of his gratitude; the only raturn he requires is, if ever you hear the Jews contemned, you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful." The old Jew died at Vienna; his daughter, the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French funds, visited Paris; it was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst offates, and with no common emotions he found the young girl he had protected now a blooming and beautiful woman, and grateful as she was engaging. He became a lover, and she consented to be a wife. With her hand he received more than L.100, 000.

PARIS, JULY 31.

"The celebration of the three 'glorious days' passed off peaceably enough, as far as public order was concerned, but never was the population of Paris in such a bustle as during the present anniversary of the memorable days by which July, 1830, was closed. Sights and out-door diversions of various kinds were provided in abundance for the populace, and all the world seemed to have turned out into the streets each day from the hour of sunrise. There was a grand review of the National Guards on the Boulevards, as usual, theatrical performances gratis, illuminations of the Tuileries-garden and the public edifices, a concert in the open air at the former, attended by as many thousands as chose to walk into the garden, and a grand display of fireworks. In fact, there was more than enough to afford inducements for indulging in the taste of being away from their homes, and lounging on the places of public resort, which is peculiar to the Parisians of all ranks and stations.

"Though the three days have gone by, the street attractions of the week are not yet ended. To-day the crowd has gathered along the quays from the Pont Royal to the front of the Chamber of Deputies, to view the Royal *cortège* to the Chamber, where the King opens the new session in person. You will receive with this a copy of the speech which His Majesty delivers on the occasion. It will be late, however, by the time that the official copy will be printed, so that I fear I shall not be able to give you to-day an account what may be said or thought of it generally. In the mean time, it is expected that the tone of the speech will be highly pacific, and no one, not even among the most sanguine speculators in Spanish stock, seems to look for any allusion to an intention of sending an army into Spain to uphold the rights of Donna Isabella.

"With regard to the Turkey news, it turns out to have been a false alarm; but there is but too much reason to expect that the Russians may soon make their appearance again in the neiuhbourhood of the Turkish capital.

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